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Select Group Has Sway Over Five Billions

Metropolitan Life Head says few directors attend meetings regularly, some not at all.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The so-called Federal Monopoly Committee yesterday disclosed an unusual picture of directors of the biggest savings institution in America—the Metropolitan Life Insurance Corporation—who never attend a directors' meeting.

Under its organization it is the directors who control the handling of the $4,972,000,000 organization. Witnesses have described the company as having the largest aggregate of fluid capital of any corporation in the Nation. In actual assets, Metropolitan is surpassed by only one other company, American Telephone & Telegraph, but the latter's assets are incomparably less fluid than the life insurance corporation's.

Big Men Stay Away

Frederick H. Ecker, president of the company, testified that the 30,000,000 policyholders who theoretically control the Company's affairs have never in the life of the Company objected to its administration, or put an opposition slate in the field, to the administration's Board of Directors. The administration ticket, Mr. Ecker pointed out, is nominated by the Board of Directors at the biennial elections. There are 25 such directors.

Evidence was adduced by Gerhard Gessell, counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, that Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Germany and Great Britain, attended only two meetings as a director between 1921 and 1928; that Charles M. Schwab, the steel executive, attended one directors' meeting in 1933, another in 1937 and another in 1938, although in the years 1932 to 1938 while he was a director there were 86 such meetings; that John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924, had appeared with similar infrequency, while L. A. Taschereau, former Premier of Quebec, in his 16 years of "service" on the Board of the company never appeared once.

It was put into the record that average attendance in 1938 of the directors who wield the theoretical control over the nearly five-billion-dollar corporation averaged only 14 out of 25; that the largest attendance of 20 directors occurred at only two meetings and that on three dates some years ago the legal quorum of nine directors was not present. Mr. Ecker explained that in these instances the action taken had been ratified by a later meeting.

The fact that approximately $5,000,000,000 is involved apparently had little pulling power on the more prominent directors, who left the work, Mr. Ecker explained, to a "working group." Actually—according to the estimate of the S.E.C. officials who are producing the evidence—management and control over the big company rests primarily with Mr. Ecker and his paid officials. Mr. Ecker has testified that his company averages investments or reinvestments of $2,000,000 a day.

Policyholders Are Lax

Later witnesses went into the election of the "Administration slate," and revealed that the policyholders pay little attention to their supposed franchise.

No criticism was heard at any point of the soundness or effectiveness of the company, which is one of the biggest holders and investors in real estate, bonds and securities in America. The Committee is examining it as an object lesson to see who pulls the strings of such accumulated wealth, and agreed with Mr. Ecker's comment that over the past 33 years the company had got bigger and bigger, had been touched by no public scandal, or diminution of dividends.

Counsel for the Committee put into the record letters both from Mr Schwab and Mr. Davis to Mr. Ecker in which they proposed to resign, due to their inability to attend meetings. Mr. Ecker persuaded each of them to retain his post. He told the Committee that Mr. Davis and Mr. Schwab had performed invaluable services and that attendance at meetings was not the only gauge of their contribution. On the other hand, last April, Mr. Ecker in a letter to Mr. Taschereau pointed out that he had not attended any meetings, and proposed that he retire. In reply, Mr. Taschereau expained that when he was invited to become a Director, it was with the distinct understanding that he would not have to attend meetings He had accepted the "honor" of anpointment, he said, on that condition.

Advised of Their Rights

Mr. Ecker said policyholders were advised of their rights as voters in the Mutual company through notices on their policies, premium books, and a hagazine, Metropolitan, sponsored by the company. Agents of the company throughout the

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Insurgent Troops Claim Entry of Loyalist Island

Land at Minorca during negotiations—Drive on Central Spain next on Insurgent program.

By the Associated Press

Great Britain was reported today to have taken new peace terms from the Spanish Government to Gen. Francisco Franco.

Reports in London said the new terms offered by the Spanish Government Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, centered mainly on clemency for his followers.

General Franco was reported at Burgos still to be demanding unconditional surrender but to have promised that there would be no reprisals and that only those accused of crimes would be tried.

The Insurgents planted their flag on the Spanish side of the boundary, the goal of a great offensive which the Insurgents launched last Dec. 23 and which had wiped out the last Government resistance from Northern Spain.

Despite French and British pressure for peace, supporters of the Spanish Government Premier, Dr. Negrin and Gen. Jose Miaja, Government commander in Central Spain, said they were in full agreement to continue fighting.

General Franco began withdrawal of large forces from Catalonia, Insurgent conquest of which was almost complete, in preparation for a drive against General Miaja's zone.

Spanish Government officials abandoned the Island of Minorca, in the Balearics, apparently a sign of surrender to the Insurgents.

Burgos reports said an Insurgent landing had been made on Minorca after Spanish Government troops in an uprising had gained mastery of most of the strategic island off Spain's Mediterranean coast.

British officials in London said that 450 "refugees," presumably Government officials and others had left Minorca on a British cruiser, the Devonshire.

France, which has co-ordinated its policy with Britain over the Balearics, was said to have given full support to the Devonshire's mission. Britain and France were understood to have undertaken to arrange peaceful Insurgent occupation of the Island in return for General Franco's promise to keep out Italians.

More fuel for Europe's rearmament race was promised in Rome as the Italian answer to British-French solidarity. The Foreign Office bulletin, Informazione Diplomatica, said Italy's intention to "speed up and perfect" its armaments would balance a "real French-English military alliance."

Loyalist officials quit Minorca; Italy speeds defense program: Page 4.

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Island

Map shows location of Minorca in the Mediterranean.

Researchers' Role in World Lifted to Defense of Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The urgency of the world's problems of peace and plenty is compelling the natural scientist and the scholar to enter more directly into public affairs in order to help direct the modern civilization which they have chiefly brought about, in the opinion of four distinguished American citizens.

They are Dr. Albert Einstein, Prof. Walter B. Cannon, President-Elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, and Secretary of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, all of whom answered a questionnaire to this effect which was submitted to them by the Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

The committee sent out late last month four questions to Mr. Ickes and Professors Einstein, Cannon and Miller. These queries were, briefly: (1) How can the scientist insure freedom of research and socially useful application of the fruits of his research; (2) how can scientists and educators help to combat racial, religious, and other forms of discrimination; (3) how can schools best meet obligations resting upon them as fortresses of democracy, and (4) how can government most effectively assist expansion of science and culture.

"As I see it," Mr. Ickes replied to the questionnaire, "all these questions resolve themselves to one: What must we do to preserve our civilization in a world that seems to be sinking into barbarism? This is perhaps the time to recall that ours

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Governor Will Address C. I. O. At Convention

This, and other incidents, widens split between rival labor bodies in the State.

The two wings of organized labor in Massachusetts appeared today to be moving farther apart as the Congress of Industrial Organizations announced that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would address its second annual State convention in Springfield over the week end.

Tart exchanges between the heads of the C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor groups, a clash over amendment to the National Labor Relations Act and competition for members in such fields as textiles were other sources of friction today.

The division developed as the C. I. O. planned its first State meeting since a permanent national Federation, in opposition to the A. F. of L., was set up at Pittsburgh, Pa., last November, and as the C. I. O. for the first time gained recognition from a Massachusetts Governor as a representative of organized labor.

Leaves Public to Judge

Announcing Governor Saltonstall's acceptance to address the C. I. O. convention next Sunday afternoon, Michael F. Widman, Jr., State Chairman, said this was his reply to Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the 52-year-old State Federation of Labor, who wrote Senator David I. Walsh (D) on Tuesday that the Federation was "the only bona fide trade union movement" in the State.

"The acceptance of Governor Saltonstall of our invitation is our answer to Mr. Morrissey," said Mr. Widman. "We will leave it to the public to judge whether we are a bona fide labor movement, regardless of what Mr. Morrissey or anyone else may say."

During the past two years, since the C. I. O. came to the Bay State, the two labor factions have avoided open warfare, because the Federation of Labor alone was recognized by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley (D) in making labor appointments.

Kept Flames From Breaking Out

Efforts of several leaders on both sides kept smouldering rivalries from bursting out, except occasionally.

Now that the State's new Chief Executive has indicated he regards the C. I. O. as equally a spokesman for organized labor, tension has increased. An invitation to a high official of the A. F. of L. to speak at the C. I. O. convention and thus "symbolize the essential unity" of the labor movement was turned down by the Federation.

So incensed are C. I. O. delegates to the Springfield convention at Mr. Morrissey's statement that some are plannnig to introduce a resolution criticizing the State Federation in connection with some of its less successful strikes.

C. I. O. warns Communists hands-off auto union: Page 2.

Intimate Message from Washington

Insurance Probe Proves One Thing at Least—That Business Since the Hughes 1906 Exposé Has Been Generally Good

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 9

If the reader reaches the end of this article he will find the concluding observation to be that $5,000,000,000 is a whole lot of money. This is certainly a very general truth, but it seems about the closest answer that can be given at the present time to the equally general question, how big is too big?

To come down to particulars, the subject under discussion is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which the so-called Monopoly Committee is investigating with rather extraordinary results. Back in 1906 the Armstrong Legislative Committee of New York under the charge of a young man named Charles E. Hughes investigated the same company and other life insurance companies. Metropolitan Life then had assets of $176,000,000. The Hughes Committee decided that it was too big. The company, and two other leading insurance companies, it concluded, "had grown beyond reasonable limits."

As I say, that was in 1906. Metropolitan Life today has assets of just under $5,000,000,000. This makes it second only to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company as the biggest corporation in the world, and its wealth is infinitely more fluid than the telephone company's.

The Hughes Committee made another observation, in 1906. It charged that the companies purported to be run by the policyholders but that actually the election setup was such as to prevent any independent expression of policyholder viewpoint. The companies were run by self-perpetuating cliques, the Hughes Committee found, and the officials occupied "unassailable positions" and exercised "despotic powers."

Thirty-three years later, in the caucus room of the Senate Office Building yesterday, the Monopoly Committee heard extraordinary testimony regarding the same Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, offered by witnesses produced by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Since the company was mutualized in 1915, it was testified, there has never been an oppositon ticket to the "Administration slate" composed by the officials. Company agents testified yesterday that the uncontested elections were regarded as "jokes," and the ballots, which were offered to policyholders could only be marked with a "yes," and these were "forged" with policyholders' names by the agents themselves, to save time and trouble.

The 'Boss' Never Heard of It

Leroy A. Lincoln, President of the Company, thereupon interposed that he had never heard of such a practice, nor had officials of the Company countenanced it, and denied that it was a widespread practice such as the SEC had contended and said it was prepared to prove. The whole affair recalled 1906. But today the aggregations of capital are vastly bigger than in 1906; today, the total assets of the legal reserve life insurance companies are somewhere around $26,000,000,000, and today the insurance companies are the dominant type of savings institution in the United States.

But what of it? Nobody questions the strength and solvency of the Metropolitan Life. The other big companies are in an unassailable financial position. What, then, is wrong? Officials of the company point to the very size as an advantage: it permits diversification of risk, and reduces overhead. Why should the company be put on trial?

One answer is that $5,000,000,000 is always on trial. It concerns the public by its sheer, fabulous size. H. G. Wells told the story "When the Sleeper Wakes" of a man who woke up to find he owned the world, because his money had gone on snowballing interest while he dozed. How big can the big life insurance companies become? Should there be a ceiling? Back in 1906 the Armstrong committee thought there should be limit for the pigmies of those days. It proposed that new business should be limited to $150,000,000 each year.

Business Has Been Good

But last year Metropolitan Life wrote new business of about two billion dollars! Think of its size: it has 29,000,000 policyholders, or about one person in every five of the country; it invests or re-invests $700,000,000 a year, or $2,000,000 a day; it has paid out in dividends $100,000,000 a year over the past 10 years. There is nothing underhanded or unethical about this. It may actually all be commendable. But that it creates extraordinary social and economic problems, nobody can doubt.

In the first place, who regulates this $5,000,000,000? Just as in 1906 the answer seems to be a self-perpetuating management. The policyholders have legal and theoretical control, but obviously don't exercise it. There were stories in yesterday's testimony of prominent men who, as directors, hadn't attended a directors' meeting in their entire service. There were letters read from Company officials telling them they need not attend. The real authority rests with the officials.

The public thinks of a life insurance company as dealing primarily with "insurance," but actually it must invest its assets. Metropolitan Life buys great quantities of obligations from public utilities and the like, and State and Federal Government: it owns and operates farms, buildings, tenement houses, hotels and housing corporations either direct or through management agencies.

This concentration of wealth has been steadily accumulating. Take this fact—the 10 biggest life insurance companies acquired about 62 per cent of all corporate bonds and notes publicly and privately issued in 1937. They have adopted the practice of buying huge blocks of new securities direct from large borrowers. Last year 37 per cent of total new issues were purchased privately, primarily by these fabulous financial groups.

The Monopoly Committee is only just beginning its inquiry. At present the question is, how big is too big? And one answer (as promised at the beginning) is that $5,000,000,000 is a whole lot of money!

Richard L. Strout.

Beneš and Aranha in New York City

© Keystone

Former President Beneš

Czecho-Slovakia's former Executive is in the United States for a lecture series.

Cheering throng greets last Czech President —Brazilian comes to seek freer trade.

Two visitors of international prominence entered the Port of New York today, one the symbol of a tragic episode in the struggle of democracy to survive in the Old World, the other a tireless disciple under difficult circumstances of democracy in the new.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, declared on landing from the liner Washington: "I see the United States as the greatest world democracy, which in the present time is perhaps democracy's last great and powerful bulwark. . . . The United States have today the leadership in the world's cultural and spiritual struggle for peace, freedom, and democracy."

At the same time, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, arrived on the Nieuw Amsterdam for a series of conferences in Washington which are to strengthen the bonds between the United States and the country ruled by Getulio Vargas, Brazil's President and Dictator. Dr. Aranha is credited with major influence in the upholding of certain liberal influences in the Vargas regime, which started out in a Fascist direction a year and a half ago and has since modified its Fascist tendencies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Defense of the Americas against inroads of subsidized Fascist trade entered a new exploratory phase with the arrival here today of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's democratically inclined Foreign Minister.

Ready of smile and courtly in manner, the tall visitor stepped down the gangplank of the Nieuw Amsterdam and entrained promptly for Washington. He is the first Brazilian director of foreign policy in a quarter century to be invited on urgent business by a President of the United States.

The "urgent business" has to do intimately with President Roosevelt's campaign for a Western Hemisphere strong within and armored against attack from without.

In Washington Dr. Aranha and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will come to grips with the following practical problems:

1. How to meet the rising tide of Germany's subsidized trade with Brazil.
2. Assistance to Brazil's rearmament program without arousing Argentine hostility.
3. Adjustment of Brazil's suspended bonds, $370,000,000 owed to United States investors.
4. Arrangement of new credits for Brazil.
5. Cotton surpluses, with a pos-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

New York welcomes Beneš: Page 7.

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha

Foreign Minister of Brazil confers with United States officials.

Hull Staves Off Move to Barter Cotton to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Hastily drawn Administration lines appeared today to have halted an incipient movement among Southern legislators for a cotton-barter deal with Germany.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made an emergency trip to the Senate for a private conference and word was quickly passed out at the Department of Agriculture that it felt barter trade with Germany offered no advantages worth the price. Treasury forces joined the bucket brigade.

But while the idea of negotiating with Germany for a barter deal seems to have been stamped out effectively, the surprise move originating with Senators Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith (D) of South Carolina and John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama has left an aftermath of uneasiness among those Administration groups which believe in the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program of Secretary Hull and would deprecate an American move to oppose European autarchy with American autarchy.

The fact remains that pressure from the cotton states of the South and wheat states of the Midwest for subsidized exports to relieve their surplus problem is extreme. Legislators from those areas are searching every nook and cranny for a possible remedy. In this search they have not overlooked the possibilities of barter. In fact, such a prominent individual as Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is sponsoring a bill which would tie silver purchase in with wheat and cotton exports.

See Dangerous Trend

Such developments are disturbing in many administration quarters, not because they are believed to represent any co-ordinated movement against the Hull program, but because they indicate how receptive many Congressional elements would be if a movement did get under way to change the whole concept of American foreign trade relations.

Secretary Hull wasted no time whatever in hurrying to Capitol Hill to meet the cotton barter idea at once. Judging from his own report of the conference he did not give the Senators an opportunity to propose any particular barter deal, but headed off the subject by expounding the responsibility of unsettled world conditions for the slump in American agricultural exports.

What is in the minds of everyone interested in American foreign trade is the hint thrown out recently by Dr. Walther Funk, German Economics Minister, that Germany would welcome an arrangement whereby his country would purchase 3,000,000 bales of American cotton per year.

That suggestion was made by Dr. Funk from Angora, Turkey, just after completion of a German-Turk-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

What South thinks of cotton problem: Page 3.

Flood Dams Seen Put to Power Use By Government

New England would be giving up economic and political independence if it allowed the Federal Government to erect flood control dams with the possibility of future power development, Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston attorney, declared today.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Marshall urged the committee to make sure that the Federal Government activity be limited entirely to flood control and that no authority be granted, even indirectly, for future power developments at the flood control dams.

Before the committee was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's special message proposal to give the Federal

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Australia Subsidizes Authors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia, which believes everything can be made within its boundaries, has decided to grant subsidies to writers in the effort to aid in the building up of a native literature.

First steps in this scheme will be the granting by the Federal Government of subsidies up to £32,500 per year. Information on the scheme, which will soon be operating on a small scale, shows that the Government means to go all the way from aiding with readers' fees, to establishing pensions for "first class" authors which will give them £1,000 a year.

The money voted by the Government is to be devoted in the first instance to administration expenses which are estimated to absorb something over £1,250 a year. There will be, according to present plans, an average subsidy of £625 on 10 books a year, this amount being paid to the author. There will then be £500 on each of seven books a year, which will be paid to the publishers, with £1,000 allocated for advance royalties to authors, which presumably will not be returned by the sales of the books, another £1,500 for the cost of reprinting say two classics a year, £250 for a book of verse or of plays, and £1,000 for one book on economics or history.

In addition there will be another £1,000 available for endowment of dramatic productions, two pensions "of the first class" which will be £1,000 each, and 30 pensions "of the second class" of around £400 a year.

The fund will be administered by a Literary Council for which the Fellowship of Australian Writers has advanced certain suggestions. First, they hold that the Council should consist of creative writers and have suggested that Miss Flora Eldershaw (M. Barnard Eldershaw of "A House Is Built") and Frank Dalby Davidson of Sydney, and Vance Palmer and Frank Wilms of Melbourne as members. Secondly, the Fellowship also holds that the Secretary of the new Council should be "a creative writer with constructive and administrative ability."

Creation of this organization fulfills an ambition long held by Australian authors who feel that there should be less buying of syndicated material and that they themselves are condemned to write for a smaller market than they deserve because of the indifference of the British to Australian themes. They have more than once urged a "tariff" on imported literature. The action of the Federal Government is regarded as a beginning and a recognition of the fact that there is at last a vigorous native literature, especially in the field of the novel, which may become more vital with practical encouragement. Later, it is hoped, the Government may do more still.

3,000 Women Besiege Armory In Quest of 12 Civil Service Jobs

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Approximately 3,000 women laid siege to the 244th Coast Artillery Armory today in quest of 12 Civil Service jobs paying $960 a year each.

Doors of the Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, were closed after 1,453 applicants had jammed their way inside. Deputy Police Inspector Peter McGuirk estimated there were more than 1,500 women waiting outside and others poured out of nearby subway kiosks and buses.

The line started forming Feb. 8 and grew to such proportions the Civil Service Commission arranged to shelter 239 early arrivals inside the Armory during the night.

Applicants who hoped to obtain other Civil Service jobs later if not selected for the 12 Health Department Laboratory posts immediately open, were of all ages and types. Their apparel ranged from worn leather jackets to fur coats.

Some came with blankets and other comforts. A near-by cafeteria did a rushing business during the night as bus boys ran food to the waiting women. There was heat, light, and chairs and, what was more, the evening brought a continuous program of entertainment.

There were players in action on four tennis courts and in the handball court. Members of the Coast Artillery went through a formal drill and parade, basketball teams took to the floor later and there was singing and dancing. Only a few went home.

Receipts of applications began at 9 a. m. and Civil Service officials said they would be received up to 4 p. m. to give all who wished an opportunity to get on the list.

Haircut 25c: Jailed Again

STILLWATER, Okla., Feb. 9 (AP)—W. L. Tennyson, Cushing, Okla., barber who thinks a quarter is enough for a haircut, is back in jail again.

Mr. Tennyson believes the State Barber Price-Fixing Law is unconstitutional. As a result he has been in jail five times and has paid two heavy fines.

Mr. Tennyson and W. H. Roton, Stillwater barber, were arraigned Feb. 7 for the second time in four days on charges of violating that law.

They charged a quarter for haircuts, the complaint said, while the price set by the Stillwater Barber Association under the law is 40 cents.

"I'm beginning to think this isn't a free country," Mr. Tennyson said after the hearing.

Once Mr. Tennyson carried his fight to the Supreme Court, which upheld the price-fixing.

Christianity's Unified Gains In World Told

More than 300 ministers of seven denominations in Bay State evidence Protestant unity.

Evidence of the growing unity among Protestant denominations was given today when more than 300 clergymen of seven denominations gathered at Old South Church, Boston, to hear reports of the third world Christian missionary conference held at Madras, India, last December.

In the historic church in Boston's famous Copley Square, the Massachusetts ministers and their wives joined with a Japanese educator, a South African woman social worker, and an Indian religious writer in an interdenominational discussion of missionary problems.

Speakers from this and other countries stressed the unity and "universality of the Church of Christ and the growing fellowship among its members," as evidenced at the international conference at Madras. Those from other countries reported a rapid growth of Christianity is taking place.

"Team" Tells Work

The meeting today was arranged by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and the Massachusetts Council of Churches to permit a "team" of delegates from the Madras conference to describe the achievements of the international gathering. It is the first of a series of similar meetings to be held in other major cities of the United States.

The gathering of ministers and their wives was followed by a luncheon at Boston University under auspices of the interdenominational Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc.

A women's mass meeting was arranged for this afternoon at Old South Church and other meetings have been scheduled today and tomorrow for churches, clubs, and other institutions at which the international "team" of delegates will seek to "bring Madras (the spirit of the Madras conference) to Boston."

The "team" which spoke at this morning's meeting consisted of the following delegates: the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford, minister of Old South Church; Miss Ruth Seabury, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions; Miss Mina Soga, South African teacher and social worker, who was the only woman delegate from Africa to the missionary conference; Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, of Kyoto, Japan, former President of Doshisha University; and Dr. Rajah B. Manikam, secretary of the National Christian Council of India. The presiding officer was the Rev. Thomas S. Roy, Worcester, President of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

'A Bit of Madras'

"We bring you a bit of Madras," said Miss Seabury, "a chance to be part of that fellowship of the Church of Christ—one Church—world-wide."

Dr. Manikam, who has studied both in India and the United States and has done much writing on religious subjects, appeared in a green and white striped turban and an American business suit.

He, too, stressed "our common faith in the Saviour of humanity" and the "fellowship of this universal church which transcends all barriers of color, of caste and even of countries, despite wars and rumors of wars." "My friends," he exclaimed, "it is far better for us to be building friendships across the seas than warships."

What India Needs

Dr. Manikam appealed for a "new type of missionary" in India—a type who would "live humbly and simply and become partners with us, not lords and masters directing us." He said that India still needs missionaries from the Western World, but that the Indians wish to "do our part" as "an indigenous church."

This view was echoed later by Dr. Stafford, who declared that American churches should conduct their foreign missions on the same basis as their home missions—that of helping churches that are financially weak or understaffed.

"We have the greater resources," he said, "but that is the only thing we have that the newer churches don't have. They have just as much character and intelligence as we."

Madras 'Team' in Boston: Page 9.

Arizona Ruling Holds Students Must Salute

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—State Attorney General Joe Conway ruled Feb. 9, students in public schools who decline to salute the American flag and participate in patriotic exercises violate the Arizona law and are subject to expulsion.

The opinion was requested by Herman E. Hendrix, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, when a student in the Jerome schools refused to salute the flag because of his parents' objection on religious grounds.

Bullitt and Bonnet Confer

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who returned from Washington 10 days ago, conferred yesterday with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet. Foreign Office sources said the Ambassador "informed the Foreign Minister of the evolution of American foreign policy."

Virginia Ousts Billboards; Move Gains in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Outdoor Advertising Division has sent its first crews out to begin demolition of signs along the State's highways.

Harold J. Neale, Director, started work on Route 250 out of Richmond, marking the opening of a billboard reduction campaign. Signs being destroyed this month, designated "clean-up month," are those owned by persons or firms that have failed to respond to notices from the Division.

Written Authority

Mr. Neale pointed out that the leader of each crew carried written authority from the Outdoor Advertising Division to confiscate the signs being removed.

The program was authorized in a bill enacted by the 1938 General Assembly after similar proposals were defeated in several preceding Assemblies. Each sign erected along public highways, with certain exceptions, must be licensed, and advertising firms are required to obtain licenses. Individual sign permit fees range from 50 cents to $2.

Authorization for removal of some 10,000 signs was received before Feb. 1, and Mr. Neale said he expected property owners to authorize the demolition of many more as the workmen move along the various highways.

Systematic Tour

Work will be carried on in a systematic tour of roads throughout the State, which has been divided into two regions. Roughly, Region 1 includes the lower Piedmont, Eastern Shore, and Tidewater Virginia; Region 2 includes Southwest Virginia, Shenandoah Valley, and Northern Virginia.

Thus far, Mr. Neale reported, applications for sign permits have been chiefly for the better type. At the time of its adoption, sponsors said the Act was aimed at "snipe" signs which owners would not consider worth the tax.

The Outdoor Division, after 10 days' notice, may remove signs for which permits have not been obtained. In such cases, owners also are liable to fines.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—After years of effort on the part of civic and gardening groups, roadside development and control is being taken seriously by the Legislature where a bill for control of billboards is up for consideration. The measure is patterned after the uniform act suggested by the American Automobile Association and is similar to ones which are being introduced in many legislatures.

What was urged by pioneers in roadside improvement on aesthetic grounds has become a matter of economic determination. In a report submitted by the Washington State Planning Council on the subject and now in the hands of legislators, these early efforts are referred to in this manner:

In the State of Washington, women's clubs, garden clubs, civic-improvement clubs, and others have campaigned for years to restrict billboards, without doing much more than to refine the technique of the industry—more subtlety in the choice of subject matter and location. Works of art are prostituted to simulate mass consumption of cigarettes, beer, and chewing gum. Public investment in landscape planting is utilized further to prove to the consumer that the billboard is a thing of beauty, contributing its bit to the cause of popular education, so that entrances to every city in the State where the State Department of Highways has beautified roadside embankments have become glorified billboard galleries.

Tourists Seek Beauty

These "glorified billboard galleries," the report says, are not what tourists come to Washington to see. They come to see the "beauty of our natural scenery." And revenue from the tourist industry having become an obvious economic factor, beautification and protection of the roadside along which the tourist sees the State, becomes a matter of sound business practice. As stated by the Planning Council: "Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations," the report continues, "spend vast sums to attract tourists, and the rules of sound business practice demand a careful conservation of the resources they exploit. It is safe to say that no tourist ever traveled across America to look at billboards or stump land, or to gain inspiration from our urban development. They come to escape urban conditions, to get away from intensive commercial development, and to breathe the exhilarating beauty of our natural scenery."

The bill before the Legislature provides for highway protective areas where no billboards would be allowed and commercial zones to which advertising would be relegated. Profiting by the experience of other states, it is recommended that billboard regulation be under State control rather than delegating it to the 39 separate county zones.

Other Steps Planned

Although the bill deals only with what is termed the "chief offender," the billboard, the Planning Council makes definite recommendations for other necessary steps. The spectacular Naches Highway is now lined with old-growth forest, largely in the hands of private owners. It is proposed that these stands be purchased by the Federal Government and brought under the administration of the Snoqualmie National Forest and so saved from cutting. A stand of first-growth timber preserved by the Washington Federation of Women's Clubs on the Snoqualmie Pass has become an inspiration for similar preservations.

Another recommendation is that support be given to a program of land acquisition by the State. At present the State is acquiring tax-delinquent, logged-off lands and is reforesting them. This land acquisition and tree planting could be extended to include what are now ugly roadside stump lands.

A forward step is being taken in which the National Park Service, co-operating with the State and operating as a WPA project, is making a comprehensive plan of recreational facilities including all roadside developments and possibilities.

Bootlegging Found On Wane in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Declaring bootlegging had been practically eliminated in the Province of Quebec, C. W. Harvison, Inspector of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, told members of the Montreal Junior Board of Trade that 31 out of the 37 "higher-ups" listed a year or so ago were now in jail, and the number will be increased before long.

Successful prosecution, he said, had been carried out against men charged with smuggling by air.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fanny Farmer CANDY SHOPS

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Wonders of Research: Gas Fills Cable

Transmission of power in underground systems of cities improved — Spade reveals past of Mexico.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With underground ducts and manholes already crammed to capacity by existing electrical transmission lines, engineers have been faced with the problem of meeting a constant demand for more and more electricity. Better and more economical designs of cable systems have been sought ever since the need for high-voltage underground transmission arose some 40 years ago.

Today's answer, by G. B. Shanklin, engineer of the cable section of General Electric, is a gas-filled cable similar to the oil-filled cables now used, but requiring less insulation and hence allowing more space for the actual copper line. Nitrogen at low pressure is used to fill the cable, saturating the impregnated paper insulation and preventing breakdown. Both single and three-conductor cables have been tested. They are for use at voltages ranging from 10,000 to 35,000. Adjustment of gas pressure can be handled economically, Shanklin told a recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, by gas reservoirs. An alarm system can be installed to detect any leakage.

General Electric

G. B. Shanklin

Examines section of three-channel cable through which electricity flows and in which nitrogen is used to help insulation.

Zapotec Objects Unearthed

At Monte Alban, near Oaxaca, (pronounced Wah-hah-cuh) Mexico, Dr. Alfonso Caso has been excavating the Mixtec-Zapotecan necropolis ever since 1932 and has produced a remarkable assemblage of objects ornamental and ceremonial, including much in gold, semi-precious stone, etc., illustrating the religion, living conditions and customs of these peoples.

In the opinion of many archaeologists, this is the most important site in the whole of the Americas, not even excepting the Peruvian finds at Cuzco. According to a report in Nature, the British weekly journal of natural science, President Cardenas, visiting Monte Alban, entered three newly opened subterranean vaults, accompanied by Senor Caso.

The first offered little, but the second and third gave unexpectedly important discoveries of vivid polychrome frescoes adorning the walls. In the third vault was found a skeleton, obviously of a great chief, surrounded by a number of axes, knives, a green jade statuette of Quetzalcoatl, the Plumed Serpent god of the Zapotecs, and a number of domestic vessels. The mural is considered the best yet found at Monte Alban.

Waste Cycle Due to End

Sir Flinders Petrie, who, as archaeologist, has studied the "petrified" history of Egypt, says that civilization today is going through a period of waste, but that it is due to swing back to rigid economy about 1950.

His findings, published in the weekly journal of British natural science, Nature, covers cycles of economy and waste apparently lasting some 130 years. Waste began in 1535, 1660, 1790 and 1920, according to Sir Flinders, the more austere periods reviving in 1560, 1690, and 1820, he says. "If we are to deal with the science of civilization," he writes, "one of the first steps is to know our position in the recurring cycles. Then we can see in what direction we are heading at present." People in northern Europe have been aware of the returning waves of economy, he continued, expressing it in the saying "from clogs to clogs in three generations."

Gift to Santa Claus

Santa Claus, Ind., famous for the Christmas mail it handles, had a Christmas gift itself this past season. Drillers struck oil in the village and some people did a lot more Christmas shopping.

Corn Harvested by Hand

Last year's corn crop in the United States required more labor in harvesting than all other grain crops combined. Machines were introduced as early as 1904, but figures as late as 1936 show the crop to be 90 per cent hand harvested. Although machines have increased noticeably in the last two years, their use is still limited.

The principal objection to machine pickers is that they miss much of the corn. But their performance can be improved by growing corn hybrids that stand up well and that are adapted to machine harvesting, says Farmer's Bulletin 1816, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Coin Hoard Tested

Expert numismatists find that two of a hoard of early thirteenth century coins dug up near a church in Essex, England, are counterfeit. However, Scotland Yard expressed no interest in rounding up the counterfeiters.

Herbert B. Nichols

Germans Push Films

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Movie operators reported Feb. 7 that German film interests were endeavoring to place at least 100 German films in South America this year. Germans released only 14 films in Argentina last year, compared to 377 United States imports.

NEW YORK in 1939?

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NEW YORK

Stokowski's Wagner Disk Among Recording Highlights

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Stokowski transcription of music from Wagner's opera "Tannhauser"; a new Third Symphony of Brahms; a Schubert piano sonata; and music for the harpsichord written by pre-Bachians and Bach, constitute the major record releases of the past weeks.

Classified these various releases are as follows:

Orchestral

Wagner—arr. Stokowski: Tannhauser—Overture and Venusberg, Music; Prelude to Act 3, played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, Conductor. Five Victor records in album (nine sides). The so-called "Paris version" in which Wagner wrote in a ballet in deference to Parisian audiences but not catering to them entirely by inserting it in the beginning where he thought it logically should go instead of in the middle. The Overture leads to the frenzied music of the revelry in the abode of Venus where Tannhauser is held captive, and which is the ballet portion. The somber music of the third act describes Tannhauser's pilgrimage from Rome with constant references to the familiar Pilgrim's Chorus. This transcription comes off very well and the quality is excellent.

Brahms: Symphony No. 3, in F Major, Op. 90, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Wm. Wingartner, Conductor. Four Columbia records in album. A very fine album taken in the rather thoughtful vein of Weingartner which exactly suits the mood of Brahms.

Schubert: Rosamunde-Ballet Music No. 1, in B Major; No. 2, in B Minor, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, Conductor. Victor record. The lovely music which Schubert turned out for an unsuccessful opera of which the No. 2 is the most familiar.

Offenbach: Gaitie Parisienne—Overture; Tortoni: Gallop; Valse; Marche; Grand Valse; Finale Can Can, No. 1; Finale Can Can No. 2; Quadrille, played by Efrem Kurtz and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Two Columbia records in album. This is the ballet from the operetta "La Vie Parisienne," containing the "can can" which scandalized theatrical Paris in the middle nineteenth century. Today it is merely sprightly music which is very timely with the current playing of the picture "Zaza."

Instrumental

Schubert: Sonata in G Major, Op. 78, played by Kurt Appelbaum, pianist. Four Musicraft records. This is the sonata containing the familiar Minuet and Trio which has been recorded separately several times. It is a very felicitous work and is well done by Mr. Appelbaum.

Harpsichord recital, by Ralph Kirkpatrick. Six Musicraft records. A remarkable collection of music played on the instrument for which it was written, ranging from Gibbons and Morley of the late Sixteenth Century, Purcell and Couperin from the late Seventeenth Century, and Rameau, Bach, and Scarlatti, who span the Seventeenth to middle Eighteenth Centuries. All of it aptly chosen, and if one were to pick the most outstanding, it would fall on the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue of Bach which resembles his great organ work in G minor and the two sonatas of Scarlatti, Italian contemporary. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a pre-Bachian scholar, does very finished performances at the harpsichord.

Vocal

Black Eyes (Traditional), and The Prisoner, sung by Feodor Chaliapin, basso. Victor record. Mr. Chaliapin does not seem quite equal to the demands of the familiar "Black Eyes," but in the latter song, in somber vein, he is heard better.

Mozart: Don Giovanni-Il Mio Tesoro, and Donizetti: L'Elisir d'Amore-Una Furtiva Lagrima, sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, with orchestra conducted by Wilfred Pelletier, Victor record. Mr. Crooks is well heard especially in the Mozart.

Hymn of the Cherubims, and Qua Ma Priere Monte (That My Prayer May Arise), by the Choir of the Russian Cathedral in Paris, Nicholas Afonsky, conductor. Victor record. Russian liturgical music sung with that perfection of ensemble which Russians seem able to achieve.

Instrumental

Chopin: Mazurka in D Major; Mazurka in B Minor, played by Moriz Rosenthal, pianist. Victor record. Beautifully delicate renditions of these sprightly Polish dances by one of the "grand old men" of the piano.

Popular

Rudy Vallee, making his debut with Decca, and Frances Langford with Harry Sosnik's Orchestra, have a nice set of disks of the six most popular tunes from the "Boys from Syracuse"—Rodgers and Hart music. Each does two sides and joins in two duets. Mr. Vallee is heard in "Oh, Diogenes" and "Sing for Your Supper" (his best); Miss Langford in "Falling in Love with Love" (her best) and "You Have Cast Your Shadow on the Sea." Together they do "This Can't Be Love" (their best) and "The Shortest Day of the Year."

Bing Crosby with Johnny Trotter's Frying Pan Five, for Decca, go western with "Its a Lonely Trail" and "When the Bloom Is on the Sage." The Merry Macs, clever vocal group from Fred Allen's radio program, do bang-up arrangements of "Ferdinand the Bull" and "I Got Rings on My Fingers." Frances Langford does, with less mannerisms than usual, a good coupling of "Won't Tell a Soul" and "Everybody's Laughing." Bob Hope and Shirley Ross do "Two Sleepy People" from their picture and more verses to "Thanks for the Memory."

Brunswick offers a new unit, Alec Wilder's Octet, in Mr. Wilder's own "A Debutante's Diary" and "Neurotic Goldfish," number in the Ray Scott style, in which a harpsichord is employed. Duke Ellington shows better ideas in "Jazz Potpourri" while "Battle of Swing" is a bag of rhythmic tricks. Gene Krupa's Orchestra does, in its easy sharply-accented rhythm, "I Won't Believe It" and "An Old Curiosity Shop." Dorothy Lamour turns in a nice coupling of "I Go for That" and "Let's Dream in the Moonlight."

Bluebird gives "Fats" Waller fans a chance to hear him on the piano and organ alone doing first "Alligator Crawl" and "Clothes Line Ballet," boogie-woogie style and imaginative jazz on the piano; then "Star Dust" and "Keepin' Out of Mischief Now," also piano; "Don't Try Your Jive on Me," organ and orchestra, and "Havin' a Ball," piano and orchestra.

Ziggy Elman, Benny Goodman's trumpeter, for Decca, joins with a few of the boys, in an easy "Sugar" and "39th and Dearborn," Chicago-style jazz, and "Bublitchki," and "Fralich in Swing," swinging of two traditional airs. Artie Shaw goes aboriginal in "Jungle Drums" and rehashes "It Had to Be You." Peg LaCentra, with Jerry Sears's Orchestra, sings an easy "Blue Grass" and then an easily swung "A Blind Man Could See I Love You."

Larry Clinton is in colorful moods for Victor turning in a moody "Deep Purple" and lively "Study in Red," on one disk, and "A Study in Green," tropical music, with a popular "Please Come Out of Your Dream." Tommy Dorsey's easy style is best heard in "An Old Curiosity Shop" and "What Do You Know About Love?" while "It's Easy to Blame the Weather," a smoothie, is coupled with a fast "Davenport Blues." Benny Goodman's trio and quintet (string bass added) do a medium-fast version of "I Know That You Know" and an easy "I Cried for You." His orchestra turns in a medium fast version of "Undecided" and an easy "We'll Never Know." Bunny Berigan's trumpet is well heard in an arrangement of "Trees" coupled with a fast version of "Black Bottom." Richard Himber's "Rhythmic Pyramids" Orchestra does a smooth arrangement of "The Swan" and "You Call It Madness."

A. D. H.

Rare Portrait Of Lincoln Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A portrait of Abraham Lincoln, on display at the Chicago Historical Society, has been found to be of importance not only because it is one of the few portraits painted from life in existence today, but because it shows the Great Emancipator without a beard, at a time when it was supposed he had one.

The painting makes Lincoln appear perhaps more homely than most picturizations, but at the same time reveals more vividly, experts declare, strength of character. It is in fact, these experts say, a truly frank reproduction.

That Lincoln is shown without a beard, at a time when all other pictures and photographs show him with one, is due, according to the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bahr of Evanston, Ill., to the fact he shaved it off while sitting for the portrait. This fact and the authenticity of the portrait, have been established by Mr. Bahr after years of research. The portrait was found in the effects of Mrs. Bahr's father, William D. Hollis. It was painted by Henry H. Cross, who was known in his time for his paintings of horses and Indians, and portraits of important personages. Investigation revealed it was painted to be hung outside the President's private railway coach, but that Lincoln decided the Shield of the United States should be used in the car.

Reference to voluminous records and careful checking proved, Mr. Bahr said, the picture's authenticity which now has been attested by Lincoln collectors and by the Chicago Historical Society.

The portrait also reveals that Lincoln's skin was darker than generally has been supposed, and shows him in what Mr. Bahr terms his true ruggedness.

Union League Plans Lincoln Observance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Six score and 10 years ago, in what was then the wilderness beyond the Alleghenies, the Civil War President who held the States together was born.

On Sunday, Feb. 12, Philadelphia and the rest of the nation will celebrate the birthday anniversary of that President, Abraham Lincoln, with observations by many patriotic, civic and historical organizations.

Heralding the observance of the Union League in Philadelphia, where honor will be paid the "Emancipator," Feb. 13, Judge Allen M. Stearne, President of the League, has issued a message to all members.

"Lincoln Day," he said, "always has been observed by the Union League with particular earnestness, and very properly so, for it is the one day of the year consecrated to the memory of that great patriot whose life and works embody those fundamentals of Americanism and democracy which were the inspiration for the founding of this organization."

Gallows Retained

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—West Virginia's House of Delegates refused to substitute the electric chair for the gallows Feb. 7. The vote was 52 to 29 against installing a chair.

Jobless Experts Unite to Secure Business Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Unemployed business executives more than 40 years of age have formed a voluntary association here to assist one another in obtaining work, in co-operation with the State Employment Service.

Known as the Forty-Plus Associates of Southern California, the members are following the plan of operation outlined by the Forty-Plus Club of New England, which calls for ex-executives who have recently earned average salaries of at least $3,600 per year, to pool their efforts to obtain employment. Each visits the managements of large firms and describes the qualifications of every member except himself.

R. C. Elliott, Manager of the office of the State Employment Service, referring to the New England group, showed that 80 per cent of the members obtain work within two months. He explained that members are added only upon close examination of their record, in order to insure the rest that they "have something to sell." He noted that the reason for his office sponsoring the Forty-Plus Association was that many organizations had sprung up in Los Angeles purporting to serve a similar purpose. "Some of them," said he, "are probably sincere in their efforts, but many have already started soliciting 'contributions,' and we suspect that rackets may develop."

The Service is working with Mr. M. L. Kilbourne, an engineer, who is understood to use, by authority, the methods of the Forty-Plus Club of New England and the Sales Executives Club of New York.

Traffic Fatalities Cut in Atlanta Move

ATLANTA, Ga., (AP)—Driving 10 miles an hour slower than they used to, Atlanta motorists noted four results Feb. 9 after two months of a 25-mile gait:

1. Traffic fatalities totalled five, compared to 21 for the same 60-day period a year ago.
2. Accidents were reduced from 1,100 to 700.
3. Standard motor casualty base rate was cut from $44 to $40.
4. It takes a bit longer to get where you're going.

Police Captain Jack Malcolm said 90 per cent of the people were co-operating with enforcement of an ordinance, enacted last December, cutting the speed limit from 35 to 25 miles and hour. The hope was an annual death toll of "less than 25," against 57 in 1938.

Schacht's Plans? A Vacation Trip

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, deposed President of the Reichsbank, is planning a long vacation trip, his secretary said, Feb. 9.

Commenting on reports Dr. Schacht would become a traveling salesman for Germany with South America on his itinerary, his secretary refused to disclose where he would go, but denied any business mission. Mrs. Schacht also disclaimed knowledge of any business trip.

Dr. Schacht is now engaged in winding up his affairs at the Reichsbank.

Taking the Halibut Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Continuing the work of the International Fisheries Commission, which has been credited with saving the halibut industry on the Pacific Coast from oblivion, fisheries experts of the University of Washington are making a count of young halibut in the spawning areas of the Northwest.

The group, headed by Dr. Richard VanCleve, University lecturer and member of the Commission, will spend several weeks in the waters surrounding Cape St. James off the Queen Charlotte Islands tallying the number of halibut and larvae found floating in the sea.

Effectiveness of halibut fishing regulations made by the Commission will be indicated when this year's count is compared with those of preceding years.

To take this "census" a weighted line bearing three conical nets of fine bolting silk attached at different levels is dropped over the side of the boat. The young halibut are gathered in the removable tip of the net, along with countless varieties of other tiny marine life. The eggs, which are invisible to the naked eye, are carefully shaken out of the net and preserved in ordinary fruit jars for sorting and counting under microscopes when the boat returns to Seattle.

Since the spawning season is short, the crew must labor night and day to obtain sufficient data for accurate conclusions, J. Allen Tubb, former University student and now attached to the fisheries section of the Australian Government's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, is with the group to obtain information that may be the basis for similar work by his own Government.

Due to the fact that the halibut were decreasing at such a rapid pace in the Pacific Coast waters, the governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada became alarmed and organized the International Fisheries Commission for research and control of this fish.

Dr. W. F. Thompson, Director of the School of Fisheries at the University, is director of investigation for the Commission and his work, along with the other members has been credited with not only saving the halibut industry from complete depletion but with doubling the supply. In 1938 this industry was valued to the State of Washington at approximately $4,000,000 for the raw fish.

In this connection the success of the Commission resulted in the governments turning attention to the salmon industry in the International waters. Thus the International Pacific Salmon Commission was established in 1937. This research is at present being directed by Dr. Thompson in the Fraser River area. The 1938 salmon pack of the Pacific Northwest was valued at upwards of $40,000,000.

U. S. Fleet Completes 'Attack' on Island

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first phase of the Fleet's Atlantic war games—the simulated attack on American-owned Culebra Island in the Caribbean involving 7,000 or more blue jackets and marines, has been concluded, the Navy Department announced Feb. 8.

Four battleships, and nearly three-score warplanes engaged in the maneuvers, officially designated merely "Fleet Landing Exercise No. 5." New weapons, equipment, and tactics were tested.

The Fleet—an armada of 140 ships and 600 aircraft—will continue in the maneuvers until March 5. Involving a test of the Panama Canal defenses, the tactics are the first major Fleet exercises in the Atlantic in five years.

C. I. O. Heads Urge Communists To Keep Hands Off Auto Union

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, Vice-Presidents of the Committee for Industrial Organization, disclosed today they had recommended that Communists be made to "keep their hands out" of the United Automobile Workers.

They said this recommendation had been given to the Union's Executive Board by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Union and the C. I. O., which consisted of themselves and the two men who now are rival presidents of the Auto Workers—Homer Martin and R. J. Thomas.

In a letter which they explained was designed to give Union members the facts about the present struggle for leadership of the U. A. W., Messrs. Hillman and Murray denounced Mr. Martin as "a man whose ruthless ambition drives him to wreck what he cannot rule."

Noting that Mr. Martin recently had charged that the creation of the Co-ordinating Committee took away the independence of the Union, the C. I. O. officials said the Committee was set up at Mr. Martin's request and that it was completely advisory. Before any recommendation of the Committee could become effective, they added, it had to be approved by the U. A. W. Executive Board.

Relating that Mr. Martin had supported a report which the Committee gave the Board, and that the Board had approved the Committee's work unanimously, Messrs. Hillman and Murray wrote:

"In condemning both Communists and 'Lovestone' Communists the Co-ordinating Committee took the side of neither Martin nor anti-Martin political sects. It proposed that both be made to keep their hands out of the U. A. W. That was the policy of the Co-ordinating Committee. That is our policy today."

Expressing amazement that Mr. Martin had recently denounced the Co-ordinating Committee, the letter urged members of the Auto Workers Board to "turn away from the disrupters and the dual-unionists."

"The time for action is not far off," the letter continued. "On March 27 the Auto Workers will hold their convention at Cleveland. There, through their own elected representatives, the membership will make its own decisions, elect its own officers, and consolidate its organization."

Mr. Martin contends he is the rightful President, however, and has called a rival convention in Detroit for March 4.

Of All Things . . . !

Hunter of Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan — Where other men collect stamps, china or a dozen other things for a hobby, Joseph Lichstein collects words. A word-hunter of no little ability, Mr. Lichstein has been at his hobby for more than 10 years, collecting words misspelled in print. Some day he hopes to publish a book of all the misspelled words he has run across, and it will contain 10,000 examples.

A constant reader of unusual publications, Mr. Lichstein delves into literature, magazines, and trade papers for his material. He has found scores of words, which haven't appeared in dictionaries, and one of his pastimes is to submit to the publishers of dictionaries lists of new words which have not been recognized by the makers of the dictionary.

Students' Who's Who

EDMONTON, Alta. (CP)—University of Alberta students believe Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is "the greatest man in the world today." In a poll conducted among students President Roosevelt was runner-up with Premier Aberhart of Alberta and Anthony Eden tied for third.

Charlie McCarthy of radio fame was mentioned in the tabulations.

Students think Christ Jesus was the greatest man in history, and that the greatest woman of all time was Madame Marie Curie, famous for her radium research.

The students chose as the greatest living woman, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo.

Realism on the Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The farmer was listening to a radio play. It was one about an airman, who was lost in a storm flying to New York. The flier radioed for directions to a short wave receiving set owned by a girl living in the mountains. When the plane flew over her mountain cabin, she gave the airman directions.

The sound effects man was at his best in the play and had the motors roaring. Suddenly the roar became louder. The farmer was pleased with his radio.

Then a knock came on his door. The farmer opened it and saw an aviator standing there and a plane in his field.

It happened that a flier of the Regina Bomber Squadron, reserve unit of the Royal Canadian Air Force, had been forced to land. He merely wanted to telephone the airport for help.

Britain's 'Dark Age'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A map of North Britain and Scotland in the "Dark Age," A. D. 450-850, has been published here by the Ordnance Survey. It covers the northern portion of Great Britain from a line passing through Catterick in Yorkshire up to the north of Scotland.

In addition to the main map there are an introduction and small maps showing the location of symbol stones, cross slabs, and tribal routes. The Archaeological section of the Ordnance Survey in 1935 published a corresponding map of the south of England.

Violin Maker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMORE, Okla.—Because his family was away one night, John Hayder, living on a small farm near Cat Creek, felt rather lonely and longed for music. He decided to make a violin. Walnut boards from an old organ were used for the body. He finished the job in a week.

But he didn't stop with one. For many years a furniture dealer sold the instruments Mr. Hayder made.

$120,000 Tax Upheld On Hartford Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Inheritance taxes of approximately $120,000 levied by the State Tax Commissioner J. H. Thayer Martin, against the estate of George H. Hartford, Former President of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, have been sustained by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

At issue was the question of whether a trust agreement into which Mr. Hartford entered in 1915 and revised in 1917 was negotiated in anticipation of his passing.

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U. S. Jews Take Vital Interest In Negotiation on Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—American Jewry is following with lively interest the conversations now on in London between the British Government and representatives of the World Zionist Organization and Arab leaders from Palestine.

This interest stems from religious, racial, cultural and financial roots in the continued growth of the Palestinian Jewish Homeland and from the belief in these quarters that the establishment of a refuge in Palestine from the current widespread anti-Semitic persecution is of paramount importance.

American Jews feel that their interest in Palestine has the sanction of law and quote the Anglo-American Treaty of Dec. 3, 1924, between the British and American Governments as expressly recognizing the right of the United States to have a hand in any change of policy or mandate that London may decide is necessary in connection with Palestine.

In addition, American Jewry declares that the official encouragement given Jews to invest in and contribute to the upbuilding of a Jewish homeland in Palestine gives them both a moral and a legal stake in any disposition of the Jewish-Arab controversy.

Jews Welcome Opportunity

Following the separation of Palestine from Turkish domination at the close of the World War and the publication of the Balfour Declaration, a large number of Jewish organizations established permanent policies of contributing toward the realization of Palestine as a final Jewish homeland. In addition, other organizations were established for the sole purpose of expediting the work in the Holy Land.

In a memorandum submitted to Britain's Palestine Royal Commission, outlining American interests in the administration of the Palestine mandate, various American Jewish groups estimated that up to Feb. 15, 1937, they had made a minimum financial contribution to the development of Palestine of $81,000,000. Of this, $42,000,000 had been given as direct gifts, while the remaining $39,000,000 had come in the form of investments.

American Jewry, through many groups, principally the Keren Hayesod, contributed heavily to Palestine upbuilding. Through this and other agencies, they spent large sums for sanitation, immigration, settlement, relief, land purchases and reclamation. By the beginning of 1937, their contributions through the Keren Hayesod totaled more than $13,000,000.

Another group with a large moral and financial stake in the Jewish homeland is the Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. The Hadassah's work has been chiefly in the field of transferring young Jewish boys and girls to Palestine and in conducting health work through the American Zionist Medical Unit. In the latter work they have been joined by the American Jewish Physicians Committee.

Contributed $1,500,000

Two other organizations in the forefront of Palestinian development are the National Labor Committee, composed of American Jewish working men, and the Pioneer Women of America. The former contributed $1,500,000 between 1924 and 1937 for the purchase of tools and machinery for Palestine. The latter organization has founded institutions for working women there.

A New York membership corporation, entitled Palestine Endowment Funds, Inc., has received gifts and bequests of more than half a million dollars for philanthropic and educational work in Palestine.

At the same time Jewish business men, professional men and economic experts organized the American Economic Committee for Palestine, Inc., in 1932. The organization has made economic information available to thousands of Jews throughout the world who have wished to aid settlement in Palestine, and since its establishment in June, 1932, has rendered service to more than 8,000 middle-class inquirers, about 50 per cent of whom were German refugees. These inquirers reported capital in excess of $65,000,000 for investment in Palestine.

Millions for Improvement

Since its organization at the time of the World War, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has spent in Palestine—chiefly during the years immediately following the World War—approximately $8,000,000 on general emergency and relief, medical aid, cultural activities, child welfare and refugee work.

Thus American Jewry insists that the millions of dollars and hours donated to the development of a Jewish homeland in Palestine must not be jeopardized by suspension or cessation of activity there.

American Jews base their claim to a right in deciding the future of Palestine chiefly, however, upon the 1924 Anglo-American Treaty. This Treaty followed a joint resolution adopted by both branches of the United States Congress "favoring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

Kentucky Begins Flood Salvaging

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—With the danger of serious flood damage along the Ohio River apparently past, Kentucky turned new attention Feb. 9 to the tedious task of rehabilitating eastern Kentucky mountain communities stricken by high waters of smaller streams.

The Ohio remained stationary at seven feet above flood stage at Louisville and was dropping slowly upstream. Down-river cities reported the river still was rising but the stages were near predicted crests, and Weather Bureau officials expected little suffering outside oft-submerged lowland areas.

Relief for residents of flooded communities in eastern Kentucky remained a major problem. The Red Cross led the work of filling needs of families in 30 counties along the Ohio, Kentucky, Licking, and Big Sandy Rivers.

State Health Department officials said water supplies, cut off or impaired by last week's floods, were satisfactory in most communities.

Einstein's Nephew Found Among Loyalist Soldiers

PERPIGNAN, France (AP) — Karl Einstein, a nephew of the natural scientist, Albert Einstein, was found in a French concentration camp for Spanish Government soldiers by newspapermen Feb. 8.

Mr. Einstein, a former Professor of Political Economy at the University of Madrid and later a captain of infantry, had a German passport.

He said he was continuing to Paris where he has a home, and hoped to exchange his passport for a Nansen Refugee Committee pass so he could join his uncle at Princeton, N. J.

15-Cent License Plates For Buffalo Bicycles

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—An ordinance requiring 15-cent license plates for bicycles has been put on the Buffalo statutes, with the double purpose of reducing bicycle thefts and giving children "a sense of responsibility."

The Common Council voted the licensing ordinance after the Council President, George W. Wanamaker, said it had been worked out by the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department.

Ohio Bill Would Keep 10-Year-Old Auto Off Road

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Those jaloppies which wheeze along the highways with fenders trembling would be deaft a final blow if the Ohio Legislature adopted Senator Otto J. Bartunek's suggestion. Mr. Bartunek, a Cleveland attorney, introduced a bill Feb. 8 which would prohibit the issuance of license tags for any motor vehicle 10 years old or older.

WPA Sewing Project

In 1938 women in Kansas WPA sewing projects produced approximately 4,000,000 garments and household articles for distribution to needy families.

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Seeking Solution to Palestine's Problems

Topical

Britain Welcomes Arab Leaders

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Colonies, escorts the Arab Princes from Victoria Station on their arrival in London to attend the Arab-Jewish conference on Palestine.

Arab Federation Urged in Palestine Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—A movement has been started in the background of the Palestine Conference to sound out the possibilities of a broad confederation of a number of Arab States in Asia Minor as a way out of the Arab-Jewish impasse.

In the foreground here, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Colonies, is wrestling with a very difficult three-cornered controversy in which two sets of Palestine Arabs—representatives of the Grand Mufti and the Arab Defense Party—although not on speaking terms with one another, are nevertheless both strongly opposing the Jews. But behind this, representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the Yemen and Trans-Jordan are watching the situation and forming plans of their own. These plans do not exclude the creating of a "Federation of Near Eastern States" which would include Palestine.

Egypt has been chiefly active in this connection so far, and kite flying is now going on here with the name of Abbas Hilma Pasha of Egypt suggested as "safe man" to head such a combination.

The eventual federation of Palestine and Trans-Jordan, it is recalled, was foreshadowed by a British Commission under Sir John Woodhead which reported last November. Since then the part that Egypt might take in broadening such a combination has been much discussed in Cairo where the Asia-wide Moslem Federation been envisaged as a counterpoise to the Berlin-Rome activities.

As this, however, has raised awkward questions of mutual national jealousies, not only in Iraq and Saudi Arabia, but also in Turkey and Syria, the dimensions of the scheme have been reduced to include only Palestine and Trans-Jordan in the first instance, with Syria, Lebanon and Iraq as possible entrants afterwards.

To this scheme it appears that Zionists here are not altogether opposed, provided safeguards could be included so as to enable an autonomous Jewish element in Palestine and a similarly self-governing Christian unit in Lebanon to counterbalance the Arabs.

The British officials' view is that such an arrangement is not feasible at present, but it is not denied that such plans might materialize in the remote future.

Jews Present Program

LONDON (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, on Feb. 8 asked Britain to open the gates of the Holy Land to his "disembodied ghost of a race."

Opening negotiations on behalf of Jews at the Arab-Jewish conferences called by Britain to determine the future of its League of Nations mandate over Palestine, Dr. Weizmann delivered a "secret" two-hour speech to British officials at St. James's Palace while Arabs talked among themselves at a near-by hotel.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain received a delegation of Arabs at the House of Commons. These were so-called anti-Mufti delegates, opposed to the leadership of the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al Husseini.

Dr. Weizmann made these specific demands:

1. Freedom of Jewish immigration up to the absorptive capacity of Palestine.
2. Britain must maintain the Balfour Declaration. (This declaration, made in 1917 by Britain, promised to facilitate establishment of a Jewish national home.)
3. Peace must be maintained under the British mandate.
4. Jews must be guaranteed the right to buy land.
5. Jews must not be asked to accept official minority status.

Dr. Weizmann said that Jews, on the other hand, had no desire to relegate Arabs to a minority status. He said immigration of the Jews in the past 20 years had not affected the Arabs' majority.

Jewish Population In Palestine 411,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Feb. 9

The exact number of Arab and Jewish residents in Palestine has long been a point of contention for statisticians on both sides.

Figures were given by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Colonies, in the House of Commons yesterday. He said that in 1919 there were approximately 635,000 Arabs and 58,000 Jews in Palestine. In 1938, he said, there were 1,004,000 Arabs and 411,000 Jews.

Mexico Changes Policy on Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOGALES, Ariz.—Border cities of Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Sonora, are breathing more easily since the Mexican Government modified its policy on duty-free importations of American goods.

To prevent threatened retaliation by the United States Treasury Department, Mexico now permits border residents to import "primary necessities" from this side of the line, up to a value of 50 pesos (about $10) a week. This term includes food and clothing.

In return, the United States has dropped its projected cancellation of a regulation which permits an American citizen to bring in $100 worth of Mexican goods a month.

Prosperity of many border ports is based largely on American tourists attracted by the opportunity of sight-seeing and shopping in Mexico. Every winter, thousands of visitors shop in Nogales, Sonora, buying pottery, pictures, feather work, straw and wood novelties, and bright holiday garments.

South Picks Up Gauntlet Thrown to It by President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Accepting the challenge recently hurled at the South by the President that the region constitutes the "Nation's Economic Problem No. 1," more than 1,000 agricultural scientists, agronomists and sociologists, at the annual sessions of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, here set in motion a program intended to correct illiteracy in rural areas, improve health, encourage better housing, further crop rotation, and speed up industrialization by encouraging the production of technical crops.

"We really appreciate the President's frank statement as to our deficiencies," said Dr. H. P. Cooper, Dean and Director of Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, and retiring president of the Association. "It has aroused the South to action and we will benefit in the end. The South has immense natural resources which have been only half developed. We also have the required labor which can be used advantageously by new industries now trekking southward. We are just beginning to find ourselves. Our lack has been in technical skill and in the things which higher technic produces. This lack explains the South's tragically low income compared with the rest of the nation. All this will be corrected by Southern leaders taking stock of the situation and doing something about it."

What Dr. Cooper probably had in mind was the drop in the cotton farmer's income from an average of more than $1,000,000,000 ten years ago to some $650,000,000 last season. Speakers showed that the South is definitely trending toward increased livestock raising and dairy farming and that through such agencies as the Farm Security Administration hundreds of thousands of farm families are diversifying and tasting milk, butter and cream for the first time in their lives.

Investment in the last three years of $300,000,000 in paper mills and chemical plants in Southern States has given pineywoods farmers a new source of immediate cash income as well as employment in mills and in the forest. Nine Southern Governors are filling pages of national magazines with collective advertising telling the world that the South really constitutes the Nation's Economic Opportunity No. 1, rather than its chief problem. The conference reported that these efforts were having beneficial effects throughout the region.

To meet the need for adult up-to-the-minute education the Association accepted the offer of Louisiana State University, presented by Dean J. G. Lee, to establish a special post-graduate training course for agricultural agents and all extension workers whose duty it is to work with farmers in field and home. It will be the first course of its kind in the land and will begin next July. Advance registrations total 200 men and women from nine Southern States.

Louisiana State University also will pioneer next fall in the first Latin-American agricultural training course in this country, in which exchange students between South and Central American countries and the United States will receive education in tropical agriculture. The course was instituted following a suggestion by Secretary Henry A. Wallace that some Gulf Coast university undertake such an effort to improve relations between Latin-America and this country.

Southern Agricultural workers before closing their conference paid honors for distinguished service in agriculture. Those receiving medals of award are Dr. W. R. Dodson, veteran agronomist and director-emeritus of the Louisiana Experiment Station; Dr. J. F. Duggar, former director of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Dr. J. A. Evans of Athens, Ga., former head of States Relations Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. B. W. Kilgore of Raleigh, S. C.; Dr. J. R. Fain of Athens, Ga., and the late Dr. Tait Butler, eminent farm editor of Memphis, Tenn., and the late Dr. David R. Coker, noted plant breeder of Hartsville, S. C.

What of Cotton? South Wonders

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Once a year a Prince Charming and his Cinderella are brought to this Mid-South Port aboard a Mississippi River packet. As crowned King and Queen of the Cotton Carnival they rule a gay and brilliant Court. They are feted as if they ruled a world.

While the Court dances and plays—the real ruler—Cotton itself—the South's Prince Charming in the field—its Cinderella in world marts—is being chugged up and down the Mississippi—just as it has been for years. Boats are loaded with bales stacked high, labeled for textile plants to the North, East, South and abroad. Cotton is on the move, but where is it really going? Will the slipper ever fit again?

According to the South's best thinkers on this point, the slipper will never fit again. Cotton will continue to be a Cinderella whose finery disappears if Government subsidies cease, whose sisters in foreign lands are trying harder than ever to get the slipper on.

If Cotton is to maintain its Court there are said to be three ways to do it, none fairly well grounded in experience:

1. Continued Governmental subsidy.
2. Vastly cheaper means of production to undersell foreign producers.
3. Vastly increased domestic consumption through new cotton uses.

Likes Control Plan

The Cotton Belt has again indorsed by an 82 per cent vote the United States plan of cotton control, whereby production is curtailed, quotas are established, and the Government through a system of loans, provides what the Belt calls its "parity price."

Yet how long can this last? The Government has 13,600,000 bales on its hands from the past season. And a new crop is coming on, expected to increase the Federal surplus to 25,502,000 bales. Will Congressmen continue to vote a subsidy plan? Will the Nation continue as godmother to Cinderella?

The Southern cotton farmer hopes so, as indicated by his vote. But the Southern economist and businessman does not see how the godmother can continue to turn pumpkins into gold.

Economists of the South do not know what will happen to cotton or the South if subsidies should cease. They picture utter ruin and devastation, until a readjustment could take place. Despite this they find themselves wondering with uneasiness how long the Nation can keep up the quota plan.

"The big mistake back of the Cotton problem began nine or 10 years ago," says Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana's Commissioner of Agriculture. "It was then the United States said Southern cotton must sell for 16 cents a pound when the world price was nine cents. The United States in holding up the price forced other countries of the world which bought its cotton to begin raising it for themselves. Up to then the United States commanded the market. Now those other countries are beginning to be independent. Of course, the people, through the Government, wanted to help the cotton farmer, when his cotton was selling so low. It was a big mistake."

Sticks to One-Crop Plan

Nevertheless Mr. Wilson describes himself as a "one-crop man." "The South must stick to cotton," he says, "because that is what it can raise best."

What of the second remedy? Vastly cheaper means of production to undersell foreign producers?

A cotton traffic expert in this city finds this a difficult way out. Labor standards of living in other countries are even lower in many instances than they are in the South. Could the South lower the labor standards of its people further? Thirty-seven new cotton gins opened in Brazil last year. That means Brazil is on the up when it comes to cotton development he says. The South is already overdeveloped in this respect. Can the South compete with Brazilian labor? Yet the expert is certain that "If we could devise a means to produce our cotton on a mass scale at a vastly cheaper price than our foreign competitors, the South could once again grow cotton profitably."

Then the answer comes: "Why not mechanize the cotton industry? Why not cover the fields with tractors, mechanical cultivators, mechanical harvesters?" Here a light gleams for an instant in the speaker's eye, but only for a moment.

The South is playing down the importance and practicality of the mechanical cotton picker. "Plow and cultivate with a tractor, yes but a mechanical picker, no," says many a Southerner. He fears a radical change in the Southern social system—wide unemployment, disarrangement of a century's mode of living. And so the South, on the very brink of mass-mechanized cotton production, trembles lest the brink prove an abyss deeper than that in which cotton finds itself.

Even if the South should swing to complete mechanization, there is the possibility that foreign competitors could do the same and still undersell Southern cotton. But there is also the fear that foreign countries race ahead with mechanization and beat the South to it. So the arguments run.

"The South Breaks Its Shackles"
Digest of 12 Articles

John D. Rust, inventor of a cotton picker which has been acclaimed as successful, showed the writer through his plant on Florida Street in this city. It is a small garage-like structure, with a large workshop. The pickers are built by hand. The cost of each unit still remains high, and production, says Mr. Rust, has only reached "a baker's dozen." Yet this machine apparently works and apparently pleases.

Photostat copies of letters from cotton planters testify to its success. A Mississippian writes:

"We wish to express our appreciation for the work done by your cotton picker. . . . A greater portion of this crop would have been . . . wasted, due to the enormous crop and scarcity of pickers available, had it not been for your machine. . . . There were eight bales picked during a period when the weather was below freezing, and when it was altogether impossible for any hand-pickers to be in the field."

How It Worked in Arkansas

An Arkansas planter wrote the Rust brothers a year ago: "I operate four tractors, with four-row equipment and grow from 400 to 450 acres in cotton. Due to the very bad labor situation which was so prevalent in my section last fall I have lost not less than $4,000 because I could not get this cotton picked. It is very evident to me that if I continue in the cotton-growing business, I must of necessity own one of your cotton pickers."

In December this same planter said he reduced production costs of his cotton more than 50 per cent with machinery.

"The cotton was gathered at a saving of from $8 to $10 a bale," he said.

He used one man on a picker, whereas 75 to 100 Negroes had formerly been employed for the same work.

Yet the South as a whole thinks the cotton picker will not be widely used—except on large plantations. "Small planters will not need it nor be able to afford it," one hears. The thought continues, however, that many devices, in wide use today, were met with similar discredit when first introduced.

In material prepared for the Monitor, Louis Franke of the Extension Department of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, says, "Cotton is still the least mechanized crop." He then quotes H. P. Smith of the College's Experiment Station as saying:

"It appears that when some writers hear of how the mechanical cotton picker is being perfected, they immediately assume that the entire crop of 15,000,000 or more bales will be harvested by machines. They also assume that enough machines can be manufactured in a year or two to supply all the farmers, and there could be a great upheaval in the social life of the South. Such predilections are probably made by men who do not now and have never lived on a cotton farm.

"I cannot visualize the mechanical cotton harvester taking the Cotton Belt by storm, because the 1935 census shows that for 12 of the cotton-producing states, 30 per cent of the farms range in size from 3 to 49 acres and 20 per cent are from 50 to 99 acres. All the land is not planted to cotton, and considering that the average yield is about one-third bale to the acre, a man owning a farm of 100 acres or less could hardly afford to pay $1,500 to $2,000 for a mechanical cotton picker."

The Rust Brothers claim they can underquote this price on some models. In the meantime they have developed a "Foundation" and "endowed" it with a major part of their equity in the Rust Cotton Picker Company in which they hold the controlling interest. They say it is their purpose to use as much of the proceeds from the machine as possible to resettle sharecroppers and farm laborers who might be thrown out of work by the machine. They claim that is why they have not sold their rights to a large farm machinery concern, but are trying rather to finance their factory by selling stock to the "plain people of the United States." That is why, they say:

"We are working along on a small program of machines to be operated on a custom basis. Financial arrangements for quantity production are yet to be completed."

Meanwhile, the International Harvester Company, the Wind-Roll Cotton Picker Company, and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station are reported as each having developed a machine "which is promising."

What of the third remedy for Southern Cotton marketing? Vastly increased domestic consumption through new cotton uses?

Produces New Competition

Here the South defeats its own answer. Through chemurgy it is trying to develop new uses for all farm products. Rayon came out of this. A new synthetic fiber was developed in 1938. Other new materials, competitors for cotton, may even now be coming out of chemists' test tubes.

Despite this, however, the Cotton Council, formed the latter part of last year by representative Southern businessmen and planters, is trying to find new ways to increase the domestic uses for cotton. One use frequently suggested but rejected by Southern cotton farmers is that the South bind its own bales of cotton in cotton wrapping instead of jute from India. Jute is cheaper.

Discussing new uses for cotton, Chester C. Davis, Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, told the Mid-South Forum here in December:

"I offer it merely as one man's opinion that we are not likely to see the day when the farm resources of the Cotton Belt can be fully employed to produce cotton for a market return that offers a margin above costs. . . . We cannot shut our eyes to forces that are inexorably at work . . . New developments . . . threaten to take another cut out of the uses for cotton. The development of controlled trade, and blocked exchanges among the nations of the world is anything but a hopeful sign."

Yet the very nature of the South and Southerners enable them to attend the "King's Court" here and throw aside cares for a period to dance for the "King"—or at least his symbol.

North Carolina Plans An Archaeological Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. C.—North Carolina's first Archaeological Park is being established at Frutchey Mound, in Montgomery County, where an Indian village 400 years old is being reconstructed under the direction of Harry Towles Davis, Curator and Director of the State Museum; Joffre Coe, Field Director of the North Carolina Archaeological Society, and Ed Lowery, of the University of Michigan.

The Main objective is the establishment of a project that will offer the visitor visual education, by giving him an actual picture of how the original Americans lived.

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Yugoslavia Closer to Agreement

Serbs show tendency to seek early solution of long difficulties with Croat minority.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 9—Brighter prospects for solution of the difficult Croatian problem and the wider question of centralization or decentralization are believed to be emerging in Yugoslavia following the recent resignation of the Stoyadinovitch Cabinet.

There are some indications that the new Ministry under Dragisha Cvetkovitch will push the current year's budget and new election law through Parliament, after which it will make way for a coalition Government authorized to hold new elections and establish a completely new regime satisfactory to the Croatians whose resistance to regimes which have been controlled by the Serbs has been a central point in Yugoslavia's political difficulties.

Meanwhile the Croatian leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, says his attitude toward the present Cabinet is exactly the same as it was toward that of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch—all active co-operation excluded. Croatians, however, feel that there are five hopeful elements which may lead to a new relationship between Yugoslavia's two major racial groups.

Five Hopeful Elements

1. Dr. Stoyadinovitch was preparing drastic repressive measures against the Croatians. Many were apprehensive that these steps might have led to conflict, but the change in Cabinets has canceled the plans.

2. Official Serbian circles recognize with new clarity that the Croatian question must be solved.

3. The Prince Regent himself is believed to be behind this change and to be co-operating with Dr. Matchek in finding a way to satisfy the Croatians.

4. It is generally thought that the new predominantly Serbian Government is so weak and the party behind it so devoid of authority that it cannot prevent fundamental reforms very long.

5. The new Serbian Premier's influence is to a large degree balanced by that of Dr. Anton Koroshets, Leader of the Slovene People's Party, and Dr. Mehmed Spaho, the Bosnian head of the Yugoslav Radical Union. Both insist on solving the Croatian problem which implies concessions to Dr. Matchek's group.

Sense of Tension Eased

Many observers, believe that as the result of these factors events will force a new system of Government, even upon the centralistic Serbs. Both sides, however, are preparing for a hard political struggle.

Although the new Government of itself evokes little enthusiasm in Yugoslavia the fall of D. Stoyadinovitch has brought a sense of relief in many quarters. He was widely considered as a sort of pro-Fascist moving toward an out-and-out Dictatorship.

Many Yugoslavs also sharply disapproved of Dr. Stoyadinovitch's pro-German and pro-Italian policies. They greatly prefer co-operation with the democracies.

This does not mean that any radical change will now come in Yugoslavia's foreign policy, but a very welcome change is coming in the political atmosphere, and international emphasis is shifting. There are not likely to be many more ostentatious demonstrations of sympathy with the dictators.

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Vlatko Matchek
Croat Spokesman

Matchek, Croatian leader, taking peasants along the road to democratic type of regime.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croatians, has become an even more important figure in Eastern Europe with the change of cabinets in Yugoslavia following the recent elections, when he gained more than 40 per cent of the country's total votes.

Where Croatia is, one may well wonder, for it is not on the maps and indeed has no boundaries. It is not easy to tell even where the Croatians themselves begin and where they end. Or what they are! Perhaps a Croatian is only a Roman Catholic Serb. Or maybe a Serb is an Orthodox Croat?

It is this very vagueness of the situation which makes Dr. Matchek so important. He is the leader of a people, that only now has become fully self-conscious. He is like a "president" of a State now striving toward existence.

In many respects his position is unique in Europe. Though holding no official position, he exercises more authority in Yugoslavia than many officials, not, in some senses, excluding the Chief Regent, Prince Paul. More than 90 per cent of the Croatians voted for his ticket in the recent Parliamentary elections.

On Coast of Adriatic Sea

Most gazetteers say there are 3,000,000 Croatians in Yugoslavia, whose total population is about 15,000,000. The Croatians themselves claim between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000. They inhabit the northwest part of Yugoslavia, below Slovenia, and occupy the upper eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. In the north they mingle with Germans and Hungarians, many overflowing into Germany and Hungary. On the south they blend into Serbian and Moslem areas.

For years they were a buffer people between the Turks and Hapsburgs. Eighty-five per cent of them are peasants. Most are poor. They show outstanding Slavic traits, love music and poetry, delight in bright colors, and dream of great world ideals. They have never been good politicians, and have always been dominated by their neighbors. Being peasants, they usually hewed wood and carried water for foreign masters. Now they want freedom; to be their own masters in a State of their own.

Since 1918 they have been part of Yugoslavia, first known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. They expected to be equal partners, if not more, in this new State, but soon found themselves under the hegemony of the Belgrade Serbs. For nearly two decades the Croats have been fighting for freedom. Now they are ready to break up Yugoslavia—if necessary—for that freedom.

Party Founded by Raditch

Their great leader, their "George Washington" and "Abraham Lincoln," was Stefan Raditch, founder of the Croatian Peasant Party. He took backward, desperately poor, peasants, and made them feel they were worth while. His Peasant Party became the chief organization in Croatia, the strongest party in southeast Europe.

Raditch composed songs, wrote poetry, published newspapers, held meetings, visited every Croatian village, organized children's societies, women's associations, popular choirs, and set all Croatia's peasant masses throbbing. Men, women, and children put on folk costumes and started marching in search of freedom.

Raditch was shot in the Belgrade Parliament. As successor, the Croatian Peasant Party elected an unpretentious lawyer, Dr. Vlatko Matchek. The new "President" is the opposite of Raditch in almost every respect. He is a commonplace orator, talks little, cannot sing, cannot write poetry, and has little of his predecessor's appeal. But he has proved an even more effective leader than Raditch. He has gone to jail, has seen his comrades fall on the right and left, has been offered any State position he might want, to give up his fight, but he has not deviated from his path a single inch. That is why all Croatia listens to him.

Lives for Poor People

Dr. Matchek has a small farm not far from Zagreb and a small house in Zagreb. His office consists of three small, poorly-furnished rooms. He wears coarse, loosely-fitting clothes, and a grotesque hat always looking as though it had been pulled well down to keep the wind from blowing it off; he scorns neckties and despises luxury. He is a leader of poor people and lives for poor people.

He has been chief for a decade and by working untiringly, year after year, has formed a State within a State, has organized a half-free Croatia within Yugoslavia. He has a system of education and is trying to inspire Croatians who can read to bring enlightenment to those who cannot.

Yet he is by no means uncultured or against culture. Rather he is for fostering and exalting Croatian culture and for bringing culture to all Croatians. He thinks it is for villagers as well as city people. Through his party the Croatian peasants have come to show more interest in poetry, music, literature, and political philosophy.

Croatian peasants through the party organization recently published a book of their own poems. A 40-year-old village woman, who had been taught to write by her neighbors, immediately wrote a poem to Dr. Matchek's paper to express her gratitude and display her talent.

Strange to say, this rough peasant leader who exhalts the village above all things has also won the allegiance of the city "bourgeoisie." They criticize his radical policies, and his slouchy clothes but consider him honest.

The Belgrade Governments have subsidized all sorts of movements in Croatia, both moderate and extreme, to oppose Dr. Matchek, but all have failed. He uncompromisingly demands "freedom for Croatia," but is willing to seek that freedom within Yugoslavia, under a Yugoslav, even under a Serbian king.

If the Serbs come to a satisfactory understanding with him, he and his people will work with all their might for the reconstructed State. If not, observers here declare that Yugoslavia cannot survive with 3,000,000-odd Croatians against it.

Orton Plantation Opened to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Tourists from many States are visiting the gardens of Orton Plantation, 13 miles south of this City. Extensive improvements have been made there recently.

This is the first year that J. Laurence Sprunt, owner of the estate, has permitted the public to visit the gardens during the entire flowering season from January through April. In past years the site has been open to the public only a day or two during the spring.

Orton has one of the finest collections of azaleas and camellias in the South, besides being an historic place. Founded in 1725 by "King" Roger Moore, it has been in continuous use since that time. The ancient mansion, filled with antiques owned by the Sprunt family, has stately white columns that overlook old rice fields by the Cape Fear River.

The estate is a haven for wild life. Birds in the garden are so tame they can be approached close enough to photograph. Deer and wild turkeys are often seen.

Colorado Cheers President

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The Colorado Senate adopted a memorial Feb. 8 indorsing the foreign policy of the United States as explained by President Roosevelt.

German Aims in Spain: Close Ties Without War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 9—Germany does not want to see the Spanish problem develop into a European war but it does strongly desire that the peace which follows the victory of Gen. Francisco Franco shall insure the close adherence of Spain to the Berlin-Rome Axis.

Such is the general opinion prevalent in informed circles here today as the possible developments of the new Spanish situation are being eagerly discussed. There is strong evidence that Germany is actually endeavoring to restrain Italy at the present moment, although just how long this moderating influence will continue is admittedly very problematic.

Reasons for German Stand

That Germany does not want to be involved in war over Spain is at least as true today as it has been from the beginning of that conflict and for the same reason—namely, that it has no desire to make sacrifices and risk its all for gains which are not primarily German.

Hence, it is possible to understand the reports here that Germany is adopting an attitude that the Spanish issue is particularly an "Italian problem" so far as the Rome-Berlin Axis is concerned and that, therefore, Italy must make its own decisions in this matter.

A number of other reasons might also be supplied as to why Germany is against any European war over Spain. For example, Germany is not ready for such a combat: she is still basking in the glorious gains of the bloodless victories of 1938—Austria and Sudetenland—and she naturally supports the view that the victories of peace are at least more remunerative, if not more renowned from so-called heroic viewpoint, than the victories achieved in war.

Not a Popular Issue

Furthermore, Spain would hardly be a rallying point for calling the German Nation to arms. If Austria and Sudetenland, which contained many Germans, produced little popular enthusiasm in Germany, Spain certainly would leave majority of population indifferent.

This, however, does not mean that the Reich is not as keenly interested as ever in what is happening in Spain—namely in the establishment of a "New Spain" which will be a partner in the defense of the "forces of order" in Europe, that is in co-operation with the totalitarian States. Spain, it is also hoped, will be the source of supply for some of those things which Germany needs so badly, namely mineral ores, fruits and similar products.

There is, therefore, increasing concern here at the new efforts which England and France are seen to be making to come to some understanding with General Franco regarding ending the war in Spain. While the press here is shouting that "for Red (Republican) Spain there can be no pardon—army of General Franco will march until the last Bolshevik nest has been smoked out," more responsible German circles are apprehensive lest the English may even now be beginning to regain something of their former influence in Spain.

The Final Victory

Germans see clearly that though German air mechanics and Italian legionaires may have made General Franco's victory certain, he is now faced with the problem of ending the war and establishing a peaceful regime in Spain.

These latter tasks, in view of the state of country, naturally require much money and supplies of foodstuffs, and at the moment Germany and Italy are economically and financially not in position to supply them. If General Franco accepts such aid from England then, it is asked here, does this mean he will become dependent upon that country. And despite all that has happened the question persists of whether a "fortunate outsider"—England—may not have gained in the end. Those who ask this question maintain that such an outcome would merely be a repetition of England's traditional policy on the Continent.

An interesting commentary is that of the Nationale Zeitung which writes today: "It may be beyond the power of British political thought to conceive that responsibility to an ideal, rather than material gain could be a decisive motive for Germany's attitude in the Spanish question. Despite such comments, however, Germany's diplomacy is certainly not minimizing the importance of what is going on in the Iberian Peninsula.

Spain for Spaniards

It is clear that the great problem is how will practical effect be given to the slogan, "Spain for Spaniards," which both democratic and totalitarian States say they accept as the final solution. To democracies it appears to mean Spain for those who are of the Spanish race, whatever their political opinions, while to totalitarian States it is much more all-embracing, including even Moors and Italians, provided they have the "proper political outlook."

One or two press organs here have sought support for the thesis in the Italian press that the evacuation of Italian troops from Spain should come only after Spain is politically free from so-called Bolshevism, but in general very little German support is given that view.

The nature of the settlement in Spain, it is mentioned generally, will go far to determine the next development in the Mediterranean issues between France and Italy. And this is the point to which all eyes here now are being turned.

Belgian Cabinet Resigns

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Paul Henri Spaak resigned today as the result of a split over Mr. Spaak's appointment of Dr. Adrian Martens, wartime German sympathizer, to the Flemish Academy.

The decision to resign was reached after an emergency session in which three Liberal Ministers informed the Socialist Premier they opposed the nomination of Dr. Martens and threatened to resign unless it were revoked.

Dr. Martens was condemned to capital punishment after the World War for co-operating with the Germans, but the sentence was commuted and he later was pardoned under a general amnesty.

His appointment to the Academy aroused nationwide controversy and revived much World War bitterness.

Premier Spaak himself was slightly injured when he was attacked Feb. 2 by a group of War Veterans who resented his action.

Premier Spaak, a moderate Socialist, had headed a coalition Government of Socialists, Roman Catholics and Liberals since May 14, 1938.

His position recently had been weakened by dissension over his decision to name a commercial agent to the Spanish Insurgent Government at Burgos. The Spanish Government, then at Barcelona, withdrew its envoy to Belgium in protest.

There had been division among his Ministers also over domestic issues.

The appointment of Dr. Martens, however, caused a sharp split in the Belgian Parliament. Opposition members failed by a vote of 88 to 86 to force a reconsideration.

Capetown Flight Mark Set

GRAVESEND, England, Feb. 9 (AP)—British aviator, Alex Henshaw, landed here today at 1:51 p. m. (8:51 a. m. E. S. T.) with three air records and nearly 31 hours knocked off the 6,400-mile England-to-Capetown flight mark.

He left Gravesend at 3:35 a. m. Monday and completed the round trip to Capetown, South Africa, in 4 days, 10 hours, and 43 minutes.

Thus he bettered by 1 day, 7 hours, and 13 minutes the record made by A. E. Clouston and Mrs. Betty Kirby-Greene Nov. 20, 1937, arriving too exhausted to stand when leaving his plane.

Flier Spans Atlantic

NATAL, Brazil (AP)—The Italian flier, Col. Attilio Biseo, completing a South Atlantic crossing from Dakar, French West Africa, landed his plane here at 12:09 p. m., E. S. T., Feb. 8. Colonel Biseo took off from Dakar Feb. 7 on the first leg of a hop to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Mother Is Co-ed With Daughter

COLLEGE PARK, Md., (AP)—A mother and daughter contending for places on the University of Maryland debate team called off hostilities Feb. 8 to congratulate themselves on making the honor roll. Mrs. Bollinger on a history and education major in the Education School, and Phyllis on a psychology major in the Arts and Science Branch. They are junior classmates.

"I got tired of loafing," Mrs. Bollinger explained her coed status "I always envied my husband his college degree. When Phyllis was ready to start to schol this fall, I envied her, too. I decided there wasn't any reason I couldn't get a degree myself."

Philip H. Bollinger, father and husband of the co-eds, is an honor graduate of Oklahoma A. and M. College and an economist in a Government department in Washington.

Midyear Diplomas Issued To 12,983 in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A substantial increase in number over the last midyear graduation classes, winter commencement diplomas have been awarded to 12,983 junior-high, senior-high, and junior-college graduates in the Los Angeles City School District, America's most extensive in area, 1,096 square miles. The certificates went to 7,186 at the 44 junior-high schools, 5,595 at the 36 senior-high schools, and 202 at the two-year "Los Angeles City College."

Newspapermen Guarded

SHANGHAI (AP)—Police assigned body guards Feb. 9 to nine foreign newspapermen threatened in a letter signed by a "Society" of "true Chinese," alleged terrorists.

The nine are considered by Shanghai residents to be pro-Chinese. International Settlement police are carefully investigating the letter, at the same time admitting the possibility of a hoax.

Spain: Peace Efforts and Tactics

Minorca refugees taken on board British warship from Loyalist island in Balearic group.

BURGOS, Spain, Feb. 9 (AP)—Spanish Insurgents today announced landing of their troops on the Balearic Island of Minorca, for whose surrender negotiations with the Government had been proceeding aboard the British cruiser Devonshire.

Insurgents reported that Government leaders had fled from the island.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Spanish Government officials today abandoned Minorca, leaving aboard the British cruiser Devonshire, thus giving rise to belief that the strategic, well-fortified Mediterranean island had been surrendered to the Insurgent Spanish regime.

British Foreign Office officials said that 450 "refugees" were aboard the Devonshire when it put out to sea from Port Mahon and acknowledged that the refugees probably were Government officials and "other persons wanted by the Insurgents."

Minorca, which a British armament firm helped fortify, is the only principal island of the Spanish Balearic group which the Loyalist Government has held since early in the war. The Insurgents early in the conflict seized Majorca, from which Italian airplanes have operated, and Ibiza, other islands of the group.

Surrender Demanded

The Devonshire put into Port Mahon, Minorca's harbor, Feb. 7. This was believed to be a measure to forestall any occupation of the island in which Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's Italian or German allies would participate.

Aboard was the Count of San Luis, Insurgent Military Governor of Majorca, bearing a demand for Minorca's immediate surrender. At Port Mahon Government negotiators boarded the cruiser.

It was understood that the warship then put out to sea to permit the parley to go forward on neutral territory.

Negotiations for safe conduct for the Minorca officials then occurred and it was believed here that the Insurgent Envoy agreed to permit this in return for surrender of the island.

Britain and France have been concerned about the fate of Minorca, which lies on their vital Mediterranean communications lines and is regarded by some as more important strategically than Majorca.

British officials said that they did not know whether Premier Juan Negrin of the Spanish Government was aware of the negotiations, but asserted that the French Government had been informed.

They declared that the Spanish Insurgents had asked the British Government to convey the Count of San Luis to Minorca for the purpose of seeing whether the island wanted to surrender rather than meet a carefully prepared Insurgent attack.

The British understood that the Insurgents had a force of 10,000 men and concentrations of warplanes and warships ready to start an attack.

British officials stressed that they took the Count to Minorca on the condition that General Franco would promise to occupy the island only with Spanish troops. They asserted that Britain was "taking no sides in this dispute."

Britain's only interest, they said, was to try to save as many lives as possible.

Loyalists Prepared 'To Fight to End'

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Feb. 9

All Madrid morning newspapers today published a message that Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo has stated that "the Republican Government is prepared to fight on until the end, defending the independence of the country."

The message added: "Our means in the central zone (the one fourth of Spain unconquered by the Insurgents) will enable us to continue to fight for many months."

Members of the Popular Front asserted that, despite the gravity of the situation, they were confident of ultimate victory in the civil war.

Franco begins withdrawal of troops in Catalonia to prepare offensive in Central Spain.

LE PERTHUS, French-Spanish Border, Feb. 9 (AP)—Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's troops, conquerors of Catalonia, reached the French-Spanish border at Le Perthus at 2:05 p. m. (9:05 a. m., E. S. T.) today and planted their flag at the Spanish side of the boundary.

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco today began withdrawal of large numbers of Insurgent troops from Catalonia, where his conquest is virtually complete, in preparation for a major offensive against the Madrid-Valencia zone still remaining in Government hands.

The Spanish Government Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, came to Pierpignan after fleeing into France just before Insurgent troops reached the frontier at Le Perthus.

Supporters of Dr. Negrin said he and Gen. Jose Miaja, dictator of the Government's central zone, were in full agreement to carry on the war against the Insurgents.

Rift on Policy Denied

Countering reports that General Miaja had been involved in negotiations for a separate peace with General Franco, members of Dr. Negrin's official party said that the Premier and General Miaja had been in communication by radio and were "closer than ever" as far as policy was concerned.

They said reports that General Miaja had broken with Premier Negrin and entered separate peace talks were part of a "French-British" attempt to force the Spanish Government to surrender unconditionally.

If any such negotiations were undertaken, these officials said, they already had been broken off.

Continued support of the Central Spanish zone for the Catalonian armies, which were defeated but still wanted to fight, was evidenced by an earlier communiqué from Madrid.

"In Catalonia Spanish soldiers continue to face with sacrifice and exemplary heroism masses of troops and material which support the action of adverse divisions," the communiqué said.

The evacuation of Catalonia was not mentioned, but Government troops were said to be falling back "in absolute order" and the Insurgents advancing "at the cost of enormous efforts."

Working for Concessions

A Governmental Information Bureau dispatch summarizing the resources of the central zone said only that full mobilization of the 8,000,000 people there could "prolong the struggle considerably."

Some Spanish quarters expressed the opinion that the Government's present firm stand was intended only to obtain some concessions from the Insurgents.

The stream of civilian refugees had almost dried up with about 250,000 persons estimated to have entered France since the fall of Barcelona on Jan. 26.

The thousands of troops who have crossed the border waited in concentration camps and the civilians at shelters in the interior for settlement of one of the greatest refugee problems in modern times.

Masses of arms and munitions seized by French authorities were understood to have been taken as part payment for maintenance of the refugees, the rest to come from Bank of Spain gold on deposit in France.

President Hails Boy Scouts As New 'National Trust'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Nation-wide observance of the twenty-ninth anniversary of Boy Scouts in this country was inaugurated last night by President Roosevelt in a radio address to the Scouts.

As Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, the President urged Scouts to continued support of American democracy and declared that their activities had raised them to a position of being a "national trust."

Emphasizing his own connection with Scouting, the President declared that as one who has long been active in Scout Work and who feels a special responsibility as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, he likes to think that faithful observance of the Scout oath constitutes an excellent preliminary training in the duties of citizenship.

"I like to think of the entire Scout training as an apprenticeship for the mastery of future civic duties," he added.

Pleased by Gains

The President voiced pleasure at the report that Boy Scout membership has spurted during the last year and declared there was so much work to be done that all the workers who could be mustered ware needed. Moreover, he said, there was need for "those simple, but fundamental, principles which embrace strength of body, alertness of mind and, above these and growing out of them that sense of moral responsibility upon which all sound character rests."

Recalling that the Boy Scouts had just been the recipients of a large tract of land in the Rocky Mountains, President Roosevelt laid special emphasis upon the value of outdoor camping as a means of developing adaptability, resolution and resourcefulness.

"I have always been a believer in the discipline and training afforded by camp life," he said. "Life in the open constitutes an ideal recreation, while at the same time it encourages initiative, resourcefulness and self-confidence. Camp life is an American tradition. It is a way of life. A generation trained in the are of camping will receive experience which, I believe, will give them exceptional equipment with which to cope with some of the most difficult problems of life in the years that lie ahead."

The President closed by asking the Scouts to be faithful to the Scout Oath and to subscribe to the citizenship pledge written by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, for senior Scouts.

Gains by Scouting

Preceding President Roosevelt on the radio program was Walter W. Head, President of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, who told of the progress made by American Scouts during 1938.

"We experienced a substantial increase in membership—approximately 13 per cent," he said. "On Dec. 31, 1938, the total registration was 1,271,900, as compared to 1,129,841 a year previous. This is a new all-time high."

Dr. West closed the radio celebration by asking for a rededication by Scouts to the Scout oath.

"This obligation has a special significance for us today," he said. "Many people do not understand what has been involved in the development of our democracy; do not understand the values and privileges of American citizenship. Our country needs more people who know America, who believe in America and who will do all they can to make the ideals of America live as a vital influence for the maintenance of our civilization, and for the advancement of our civilization."

Italy Speeds Defense Plans

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP)—Italy has thrown its war preparations into high gear in answer to British Prime Minister Chamberlain's reaffirmation of French-British solidarity.

The Supreme Defense Commission, which has been in daily session since Feb. 6, met again Feb. 9 with Premier Mussolini presiding to push plans for placing Italy's full resources behind its military needs.

It was announced that new rules governing military service and an increase in the Nation's population made it possible for Italy to mobilize more than 10,000,000 men for active army service in event of war.

Previous Maximum

Premier Mussolini previously had put the maximum figure at 9,000,000.

[Prime Minister Chamberlain told the British House of Commons Feb. 6 that "any threat to vital interests of France, from whatever quarter it came, must evoke the immediate co-operation of this country."]

The Foreign Office bulletin, Informazione Diplomatica, said Italy would "speed up and perfect" its armaments to balance a "real French-English military alliance."

Virtually all available minerals already have been diverted to war industries, political circles said.

Use of Metal Curbed

The use of metal in private building construction has been prohibted and private purchasers of automobiles must get on a waiting list because of a shortage of steel for such use, these circles pointed out.

An exception has been made in the use of metals in goods manufactured for export—in return for which Italy obtains needed raw materials.

Meanwhile the authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, suggested that British assistance in negotiations for surrender of the Spanish Island of Minorca might be designed to give Britain and France a foothold there at Italy's expense.

He also declared Britain's "armed coalition" with France left open the possibility of bringing the United States into it.

Wild West Puppets

The Levi Rodeo, a Wild West show done in miniature by puppets and wooden horses which are animated by electrical motors, will thrill millions at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

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Text of Reply by Glass to President's Letter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The statement by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia on the Virginia judgeship case follows:

The only reason I think the President's extraordinary letter to his rejected nominee for Judge of the Western District of Virginia deserves the slightest notice is the fact that some of the covert implications should be brushed away. The Senate itself is amply able to attend to his attack upon the time-honored custom of respecting the reasonable objections of its members to executive nominations intended to be offensive to them; but I think it pertinent to summarize the relative facts in order that the public may determine the exact truth of the matter at issue.

On last March 16, under a two column picture of Governor Price and Honorable James A. Farley, characterized as "chief patronage dispenser in the Federal Government," thus obviously to accentuate the significance of the subjoined announcement, there appeared in heavy headlines, in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, an article captioned "Price backing seen necessary for Federal job." The body of the article, being largely quoted from an editorial of the chief newspaper proponent of Judge Roberts, printed at his home, stated that: "Henceforth the endorsement of Governor Price will be necessary before any ambitious Virginian may hope to land an important Federal Job."

Power of Veto

Stating that the Editor of the paper quoted from had "conferred with the President in Washington the preceding Monday," the paper stated without reservation that "President Roosevelt himself has made this decision, which means the Governor is to have the veto power on all appointments of any consequence in Virginia."

As incredible as this publication seemed, it did not shock the Senators, because they had previously learned that Governor Price, eagerly accepting the delegated function of Federal patronage dispenser in Virginia, had theretofore communicated with certain Federal officials recommended by the two Senators for reappointment on their assured record as "among the most outstanding officials of their class in the United States." To their credit it must be said that not one of these officials had sought the Governor's proffered endorsement and none had been willing to join in the effort to discredit the Virginia Senators.

After waiting a day for Governor Price to contradict this extraordinary statement published right under his nose, I addressed the President a note on March 17th, drawing his attention to the obnoxious publication. In this note I ventured to say: "I desire to ask if recommendations made by me as a Senator of Virginia for important Federal appointments, requiring the advice and consent of the United States Senate, are to be subject to the effective veto of the Governor of Virginia."

A "Reasonable Question"

It seemed to me then, as it does now, that this was a perfectly reasonable and simple question, which might be answered directly and, of course, without evasion of any kind. It was not answered then directly or otherwise. Instead, the President wrote me a page essay on the requirements of the Constitution as to Federal appointments, whereupon I ventured to reply that I had a fairly intimate knowledge of the fundamental law and nowhere discovered anything in it requiring Federal appointments to be made by and with the advice and consent of a State Governor.

Failing to get anything of a pointed nature, beyond this lecture on the Constitution, it seemed to me then and in my mind is now confirmed, that the President approved the offensive publication which was the basis of my inquiry. This I stated in another note.

The answer of the President to this note, which he now thinks was "in a personal and friendly vein," still failed utterly to deny or affirm whether recommendations by the Virginia Senators were to be subject to the veto of the Governor of the State. True I was told to go ahead in the usual way; but the President added that he would reserve the right to consult "Nancy Astor, the Duchess of Windsor, the WPA, a Virginia moonshiner, Governor Price, or Charlie McCarthy." I cheerfully absolve Charlie McCarthy from giving the advice designed to discredit the Virginia Senators, and the record shows that none of the persons named was consulted except Price.

Charges Trivial Evasion

The President, indulging in this trivial evasion and having disdained frank answer to my simple question as to whether he proposed to subject the recommendations of the Virginia Senators to the veto power alleged to have been delegated to Governor Price, my colleague and I hesitated to make any suggestions at all. We did not do so until specifically asked by the Department of Justice to send in a nomination at once, as it was desired to submit the name to the Senate for confirmation before adjournment. We desired to present the name of former Governor George C. Peery; but I was told by the President he would not appoint a man over sixty years of age. By the Attorney General I was urgently advised to name a man between forty and fifty years of age, with prospect of long service. Incidentally, this only piece of advice by the Department of Justice was totally disregarded in the nomination made by the President.

The Senators prevailed on Judge A. C. Buchanan, forty-eight years old, of the Virginia Circuit Court, to permit the use of his name and also on Frank Tavenner, forty-three years old, an Assistant United States District Attorney, saying that either would be acceptable to the Virginia Senators. Can any human being conjecture why one or the other of these men was not appointed, except that the Governor of Virginia in conjunction with the only hostile Congressman of the six whose districts are embraced in the Western Judicial District were promised the appointment regardless of the Senators and with the ill-disguised purpose to discredit them?

Tavenner is one of the brightest young lawyers in the Western Judicial District, of fine antecedents and himself a splendid character, with useful experience in Federal Court practice. He was endorsed by every Bar Association in the second largest Congressional District of the State.

Cites Buchanan's Record

Judge A. C. Buchanan is a notable character on the bench and Supreme Court records attest that he is incomparably superior in legal knowledge to the nominee rejected by the Senate. Time and time again, as I pointed out to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the State Supreme Court had adopted Buchanan's opinions textually in important cases as its own. Some years ago, when it was thought desirable to revise the State's judicial procedure, Buchanan was by the Supreme Court put on the Judicial Council to do this work. There is no man in Virginia, on or off the bench, who stands higher in reputation for probity and learning. Although petitions for the President's nominee were circulated through the Congressional District before the ink was dry on the bill creating this judgeship, scores of lawyers endorsed Buchanan when he was reluctantly induced by the Virginia Senators to permit the use of his name. Every lawyer of his Circuit endorsed him and lawyers in every County of his Congressional District, George Peery, Governor until last January, the Presidents of outstanding colleges and universities, Judges on the bench, members of the General Assembly, as well as many men of character and great worth approved the recommendations of the two Senators. What objection was there to his appointment except that he had been recommended by the two Virginia Senators, charged by the Constitution with advising and consenting to such Federal appointments?

Did the President ever open his lips or communicate directly or indirectly with either of the Virginia Senators concerning their recommendations for the judgeship? He did not. Did his Department of Justice discuss with them in any wise the relative fitness of the six applicants for the position? It did not. Was not Judge Roberts promptly brought to Washington for conference? I am reliably told he was. Was any one of the other six persons mentioned for the judgeship brought to Washington or communicated with in any respect? Not one of them, I am told. Governor Price's own testimony, of official record, shows an admission that he was called over long distance 'phone by the Department of Justice and asked his opinion of Roberts. Was he asked his opinion of Buchanan or Tavenner or any other one of the six persons mentioned for the judgeship? He was not. Was Governor Peery, four years ago, asked about the qualifications of Judge Pollard for the Eastern District of Virginia? He was not, nor, in my belief, was any other Governor since the foundation of the State, invited to project himself into a scheme to "purge" the two United States Senators from a State by practically vetoing their recommendations for executive appointment.

Glass Repeats Charges

Before the Judiciary Committee, I ventured the opinion that the Attorney General "never had the slightest idea of giving consideration to the recommendations of the two Virginia Senators because the Governor of Virginia had been promised the right to veto nominations that they made." The President says neither of these statements is true; but, with as much deference as the occasion requires, I believe the record demonstrates that both statements are true. If the Attorney General had any such intention, he never made the slightest effort to carry it into effect, not even the common courtesy of communicating with either United States Senator on the subject. If the President did not delegate the veto power on Senatorial nominations to the Governor of Virginia, why did not the latter deny the offensive assertion published in all Virginia papers and by nearly all of them condemned; and why should the President of the United States have declined to answer a simple question propounded to him by a United States Senator for whom he had repeatedly professed friendship.

Governor Price, as may be seen from the stenographic report of the proceedings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, virtually, if inadvertently, admitted he had been given the privilege of vetoing Senatorial nominations when he said: "it was an empty honor. All the patronage had been distributed."

What was an "empty honor"? Why, of course, the delegated power to veto Senatorial recommendations. And why was not the privilege immediately exercised? Governor Price says because the Federal patronage had already been distributed; but he failed to say he immediately projected himself into the matter of Federal appointments by trying to make the officials renominated by the Senators understand that his endorsement was essential. And his chief newspaper advocate boasted that the names of these four officials were held up by the Justice Department until Price gave his approval. This is a record of that point which I confidently submit to the public for its own intelligent conclusion.

Inaccurate, Says Glass

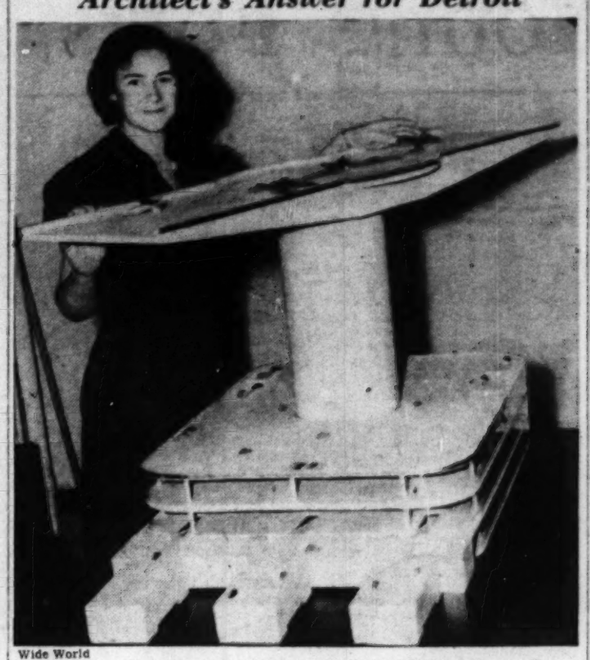
The President, in his unprecedented letter to his rejected nominee, expresses the opinion that "every person of common sense knows" that "no Governor, no Senator has at any time had or ever will have the right of veto over Presidential nominations." This is as inaccurate as many other statements and inferences made by the President are. Ninety-six Senators have the right of veto over Presidential nominations in specified cases, and on last Monday seventy-two of them against nine to the contrary exercised their right of veto on the President's nominee for Judge of the Western District of Virginia, and I am assured that others would have done likewise had they been present at the vote. But of course persons of common sense or uncommon sense will readily understand that the Virginia Senators were not primarily discussing veto by the Governor of "Presidential nominations." We were discussing the delegated power of the President's political vice-regent in Virginia to veto Senatorial nominations, exercised so conclusively in the case of Judge Buchanan and Frank Tavenner.

The most extraordinary statement in the President's lament to his rejected nominee is contained in the forty-fifth of his forty-six paragraphs. He states that the Senators from Virginia have in effect said to the President: "We have nominated to you two candidates acceptable to us; you are hereby directed to nominate one of our two candidates. If you do not, we will reject the nomination of anybody else selected by you, however fit he may be." Of course, everybody knows that this implication has not the shadow of fact to support it. The Virginia Senators neither said nor intimated anything of the kind, and in making such a statement the President must have been actutated by a vastly greater measure of anger than he was pleased to ascribe to me. As the record shows, his Department of Justice asked the two Virginia Senators for a recommendation. For years this courtesy has prevailed, and a reading of the debates shows that the writers of the Constitution intended it to be perpetual. Complying with the request, the Virginia Senators named two men against whose eminent capabilities and character no man has dared utter a word. The President not only ignored the recommendations of these men, but did not extend to the two Virginia Senators the common courtesy of discussing with them the appointment of a Federal Judge in their State. We were prepared to accept any capable man who was not deliberately intended to be offensive to us by himself completely ignoring us and willingly making himself the beneficiary of an attempt to dishonor us in our State and among our colleagues. The Virginia Senators are still perfectly willing to accept any capable nominee of the President who is not willing to concede to the Governor of Virginia or a bitterly hostile Congressman the right to veto the suggestions by the Senators of men of the highest character and capability.

No Patronage Fight

This is no fight for patronage. I do not care a tinker's dam for patronage. I do not recall that I ever met Judge Buchanan. I do not know nor have I ever inquired whether or not he approved of my course in the Senate. I inferred his appointment would not get either Senator a vote he would not receive anyhow, because I knew Buchanan has too much character and too great a sense of propriety to be a judicial "sniper" or to permit politics of any description to enter his court. I was looking for a judge, not for a job. I was not seeking a man under my political patronage nor one under the patronage of any politician. Buchanan would have been an ornament to the Federal Bench as he has been to that of the state; and it is to be deplored from every point of view that he should have been rejected by the appointive power merely through a desire to "purge" the Junior Senator next year and the Senior Senator of Virginia later should I live longer than the intriguers hope.

Architect's Answer for Detroit



Wide World

Parking Space, Airport, and City Hall All in One

Ever See a 'Dream' City Hall?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich. — The latest product of architectural imagination is the "dream city hall" proposed as a solution to Detroit's joint problems of parking, lack of room for city offices, and outlying airport. The latest architectural solution is the creation of Wilfred Yapp, Detroit industrial engineering consultant, and embodies an airport, office building, and parking space, all within one principal structure.

Mr. Yapp's preliminary plans shape a 540-foot office building with parking facilities for 6,500 automobiles in the basement, and a 1,200-foot rotating landing field on the roof.

Tentative estimates place construction costs at nearly $7,500,000, but it is claimed that the burden of this staggering sum is offset by the estimated $615,000 annual income the building should return on its original investment.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A time table of the world's outstanding international short-wave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time (E. S. T.)
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABE	61.73	4.86	5-10:45 p. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABP	61.48	4.88	5-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABH	61.22	4.90	6-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RC	51.73	5.80	3-10:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	YV1RB	51.28	5.85	4-10:45 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	noon-midnight
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6 03	9 p. m.-midnight
Boston, Mass.	W1XAL	49.67	6.04	6:30-8 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Barranquilla, Colombia	HJ1ABG	49.68	6.04	5-11 p. m.
Cincinnati, Ohio	W8XAL	49.50	6 06	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJ3ABF	49.40	6 07	6-11 p. m.
Toronto	CRCX	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Chicago	W9XP	49.18	6.10	Evenings, irreg.
New York (NBC)	W3XAL	49.18	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6 13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABE	48.82	6.15	5-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RD	58.72	6.16	3:30-10:30 p. m.
Maracay, Venezuela	YV4RD	47.62	6:30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Valencia, Venezuela	YV4RB	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p. m.
Rio Bamba, Ecuador	PRADO	45.33	6.62	Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HC2RL	45.21	6.63	Sunday, 5:30-7:30 p. m.; Thursday 9-11 p. m.
Quito, Ecuador	HCJB	33.92	8.85	7-9 p. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	Irreg. near 7 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	1-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Melbourne	VK3ME	31.57	9.51	5-7 a. m.
London	GSB	31 55	9.51	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-6; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:20 p. m.
Armenia, Colombia	HJ6ABH	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m.
Jelay, Norway	LKC	31.50	9.52	Irreg. near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAF	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
Paris	TPA-1	31.41	9.55	1-3 a. m.; 10:15 a. m.; 5 p. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Bombay	VUB	31.36	9.56	Near 10 p. m., 2 a. m.
Boston	W1XK	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	5-7 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:20-8:30; 9:20, 11:20 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR	31.32	9.58	4-8:30 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VK2ME	31.28	9.59	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
Perth, Australia	VK6ME	31.28	9.59	Near 8 a. m., irreg.
Philadelphia	W3XAU	31.28	9.58	Noon-11 p. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	31 28	9.59	Tues., 7:15-10 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	7:30-9 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRK	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1A5P	31.20	9.62	5-11 p. m.
Bucaramanga, Colombia	HJ7ABD	31 15	9.63	6-10:30 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Berlin, Germany	DJ-	30.01	9.67	1-2 p. m., irreg.
Heredia, Costa Rica	TI4NRH	30.96	9.68	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 8-10 p. m.
Johannesburg, S. Af.	ZRD	30.86	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	7-11:30 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	IRP	30.52	9.83	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	5-7 p. m.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Brussels	ORK	29.04	10.33	1.30-3 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	5:30-9 a. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11:45	Noon-midnight
Paris	TPA-4	25.61	11.72	6-8:15 p. m., 8:30-11 p. m.
Winnipeg, Canada	CJRX	25.60	11.73	6 p. m.-mid.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-6, 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	4:50-11:48 p. m.
Boston	W1XAL	25.45	11.79	6:30-8 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	12:30-1:30, 7-7:30 a. m.; 8-8:30 p. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGP	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	IQY	25.40	11.81	12:20-6 p. m.
New York (CBS)	W2XE	25.36	11.93	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
Prague, Czechoslovakia	OLR4A	25.34	11.84	3-6; 7-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Paris	TPA-3	25.24	11.88	1-3 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 5 p. m.; 8:30-10 p. m.
Moscow	RNE	25 00	12.02	5-8 p. m.
Reykjavik, Iceland	TFJ	24.52	12.35	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m.
Warsaw	SPW	22 00	13.63	6-8 p. m., irreg.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20 64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	19 84	15.12	10:30-10:50 a. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh	W8XK	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	19 71	15.22	Wed., 9-11 a. m.
Prague, Czechoslovakia	OLR5A	19.70	15.23	Mornings, irreg.
Paris	TPA-2	19.68	15.24	8-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAD	19.56	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	1~.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	W3XAL	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16 86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16 84	17.81	8:30-10 a. m.
Bangkok, Siam	HS8PJ	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	W2XAD	17.91	21.50	Noon-11 p. m.
New York (CBS)	W2XE	13.94	21.52	7:30-10 a. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	W8XK	13.93	12.54	7-10 a. m.

President and Appointments: New Era Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—With several strong and relatively nonpolitical appointments today to the Federal Judiciary, President Roosevelt again took the initiative in his controversy with the Senate over privilege and patronage, and paved the way to a wide campaign to redeem some of his recent difficulties.

He nominated Judge Robert P. Patterson, of the United States District Court, Southern New York District, to take the seat on the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals just vacated by resignation under fire of Judge Martin T. Manton. Judge Patterson was a Hoover appointee to the district bench in 1930, is a Republican, and in his forties. His appointment strikes a strong nonpolitical note.

Second, the President nominated Francis Biddle of Philadelphia, to be a judge on the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. For this post, Senator Joseph P. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania had reputedly been pressing a political judge with a checkered Party record. Mr. Biddle, a distinguished Philadelphian, was Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board in its early form prior to passage of the Wagner Act, and is now serving as special Counsel to the Congressional Committee investigating TVA.

Popular Nomination

The President further nominated Frank A. Picard of Michigan to be a U. S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. Mr. Picard is a Democratic lawyer of high standing, and when his recommendation by Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan became known a few days ago, the opposition Detroit Free Press called it "a fine recommendation," praising Mr. Picard's "judicial temperament and sane outlook."

Mr. Roosevelt also today sent up many othe nominations, most of which seem on the surface to uphold the high standards set up by his three major judicial choices. Among them is the renomination of William E. Lee of Idaho to the I. C. C., an appointment strikingly in contrast to that of Thomas R. Amlie, now being grilled by a Senate Committee. He also named J. Haden Alldredge of Alabama, a transportation economist for the TVA since 1934. He has practiced before the I. C. C. and was Chief of the Transportation Bureau of the Alabama Public Service Commission. These latter two appointments strikingly advance technical experts instead of politicians.

Today's appointments, especially those to the Judiciary, strike a new note which is expected to be spectacularly maintained in the weeks ahead.

Other Appointments

Persistent reports from high quarters are that President Roosevelt is going to appoint Dean G Acheson to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Mr. Acheson was once Under Secretary of Treasury, and Acting Secretary, and was forced to resign because his views on gold devaluation did not agree with the President's. But he is one of Washington's most eminent lawyers, and his appointment to the District of Columbia bench, one of the most important in the country for its character of cases, would certainly improve the Roosevelt appointment record.

These actions and reports play an obbligato to Senator Carter Glass's vigorous reply to the President's statement on the Virginia judgeship controversy. Senator Glass, declaring he did not care a "tinker's dam" for patronage and had never met Judge A. C. Buchanan, his principal recommendation for the Virginia judgeship, accused the President of continuing his "purge" campaign against conservative Southern Senators.

Senator Glass says the President is seeking to "purge" Senator Harry F. Byrd when he comes up for re-election next year, "and the senior Senator of Virginia later, should I live longer than the intriguers hope." Senator Glass comes up for re-election in 1942, at which time he would be 84 years of age.

Control of Patronage

The "Unreconstructed Rebel" continues to charge that the real control of patronage in the Old Dominion rests with Gov. James H. Price, although he says that "this is no fight for patronage." Speaking for Senator Byrd and himself he says: "We were prepared to accept any capable man who was not deliberately intended to be offensive to us by himself completely ignoring us and willingly making himself the beneficiary of an attempt to dishonor us in our state and among our colleagues."

Senator Glass defends himself against the President's charge of untruthfulness "with as much deference as the occasion requires," but his letter is not filled with the fire for which he is famous. It is keyed to a lower tone, and evidently ends this phase of the controversy.

Campaign Started

Much more is at stake. President Roosevelt took a lofty stand with the Senators in rejecting their right to name the Virginia Judge, but his position would be vulnerable if he did not proceed to name high-calibre judges in the many vacancies he has to fill. His campaign began today, with the announcement of the foregoing appointments.

The three principal judicial choices are especially noteworthy. Judge Pattersan has very high standing on the New York bench; Mr. Biddle is praised in biparty circles; Mr. Picard is highly regarded in Michigan.

Mr. Picard has been very active in Democratic politics for many years. He ran against Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg in 1934 and came within 75,000 votes of winning out of a normal total of 600,000 and in a year when there was a split in the Democratic Party.

He comes of an old family of trapeze performers, and his campaign song in 1934 was "The Man on the Flying Trapeze"—an allusion which presumably will be inappropriate to the bench. Under Gov. Frank Murphy he set up the machinery for the State unemployment compensation and headed that organization during the last state administration.

Courtesy Debated

Debate on Senatorial courtesy broke out today on the floor with as faithful an studious a New Dealer as Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah saying that "the appointive power cannot rest solely in the President." He said the dispute between the President and Senators Glass and Byrd "is not simply a contest between the President and the Senators from Virginia. They know that if it were, I would be on the side of the President."

"There are questions of constitutional right and duty involved," he said. "Senatorial courtesy remains indefinable, but it is a necessary development, essential to the proper functioning of party government.

"The phrase 'by and with the consent of the Senate' appears in the Constitution in relation to appointments and treaties," said Senator Thomas, and since the time of George Washington, these powers have been interpreted as "dual."

Because the President cannot take the advice of all 96 Senators on appointments, he "must of necessity take the advice of those Senators closest to the problem," Senator Thomas said.

If certain Presidents had paid more attention to the Senate's right to advise and consent, "our constitutional development would not have suffered so many setbacks."

"The fathers built something more important than they foresaw when they created the Senate of the United States . . . It has been and probably will ever remain a chronic irritant to most executives. Few have been able to get along with it, none have been able to get along without it. . . .

"To attempt to coerce is fatal, to attempt to outwit is disastrous, to attempt to stand upon a right which is not based upon fact or history results only in introduction into Government the confusion of an otherwise harmonious relationship especially essential to a democracy wherein the rights of all must of necessity be recognized even if they are only in the sphere of courtesy.

"By a proper interpretation of 'by and with the consent of the Senate,' we may have a key to the continuance of (our democracy) on the basis of free association, exchange of opinion deliberation and action only after a meeting of minds at the end of free discussion. . . .

Such a speech, coupled with the many other New Deal votes on the side of the Virginia Senators, shows the deep lines that have been drawn in this controversy. The President's general relations with Congress are likely to be worsened in the outcome, and the old charges that he is seeking to usurp legislative power have been revived. But Mr. Roosevelt seeks to appeal to the general public by making new judicial appointments which gain widespread approval.

Fund of $100,000 Allowed to Dies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House voted to give the Dies Committee on unAmerican Activities $100,000 to continue its investigation. A resolution providing the fund was approved on a voice vote which sounded almost unanimous.

Chairman Dies (D—Texas) of the investigating Committee, replying to criticism of the methods used in conducting the inquiry, had contended that the Committee was hampered by lack of sufficient funds. When the Committee was set up at the last session of Congress, the House gave it $25,000.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Thirteen

The forty windows had come, with only five or six broken lights among them, and those could be mended. There were kegs of nails, too, and a doorknocker, and two big pink-mouthed conch shells that Captain Patterson had sent to the Fair American for, and which were to stand on either side of the red-painted front door when it was built and hung. But most exciting of all to Andrew, the two carpenters who were to do the inside finishing had come, and one of them was Mr. Bumblebee Titcomb!

"You don't look like the same boy, Andrew," he said when greetings were over. "I guess all that sledding didn't agree with you. I know I found it a little mite tiring myself."

"Did Mrs. Titcomb find what she was looking for, sir?" asked Andrew, who took the friendliest interest in the Titcombs' affairs now that his own were not entangled in them.

"Yes," replied Mr. Bumblebee Titcomb, "down by Basket Pond, 'bout forty miles south of here, and lucky she found it.

"'Bella,' I said that very morning, 'all our savings is used up, 'cepting for what we've put aside to buy the land with.'

"'You don't say, Mr. Titcomb,' she said and I could see she took it kind of hard.

"But that very afternoon she riz right up in her seat in the sled and waved her arm over the valley ahead of us.

"'The spot app'inted,' she hollers. 'So there she stopped and there we are now and will be forevermore—unless Mrs. Titcomb should have another dream.'"

"Is it very wonderful?" Andrew asked.

Promised Land Farm

"Looks 'bout like any other strip of land," said Mr. Bumblebee Titcomb mildly, "but Bella says it's the place of her dream. She's called it 'Promised Land Farm,' and you'd think to hear her go on that it was the dream as earned all the money to buy it and not me at all."

Uncle Eben, who had stopped to hear what was being said—he was very fond of talk at all times—laughed until he shook.

"Are you laughing at any remark of mine, sir?" asked Mr. Titcomb, very pleased. "Folks usually consider me a sobersides, but bless you, I'm not a stern man at all. I'm harmless as a garter snake."

But no talk went on these days for long. Uncle Joseph was everywhere, getting everything in place. He drove men by his own unflagging exertions, now appearing beside this stone boat, now beside that, helping to load beams, or pile brick, now he dropped in to ask Aunt Nannie what she needed from the tavern for the house-raising refreshments, now he sent Andrew or Sally skipping off with a message.

"August full moon weather," he said exultantly to Aunt Nannie the morning before the house-raising as he hurried through his porridge and molasses.

"I guess we don't have to fear rain. Everything's going like greased lightning. There's not a hitch anywhere; tomorrow you'll see the frame of your house standing, Nannie, with as fine a prospect as there is in all this broad land."

It was unusual for Uncle Joseph to say as much, and Aunt Nannie looked at him uneasily.

"I do hope you're not too certain-sure, brother Joseph," she said. "There's things can come up the last minute, you know."

"Nannie, Nannie! you'd look for a tempest if you saw a cloud big enough to make a woman an apron. Stop worrying, my dear, nothing's going to come up," said Uncle Joseph with a laugh. Then jumping to his feet he called in high spirits, "Come, chickens! We'll yoke up the home pair, and dig out the cellar. When that's walled, all will be ready for tomorrow."

And when the red oxen were yoked to the great scoop, he lifted a child onto each of the kind creatures' backs, and calling, "Hi, Major! hi, Buck!" creaked slowly away down the road.

The Story So Far

Almost as busy for Sally and Andrew, as for the workmen, were the ten days before the house-raising which Mr. Joseph had set for the third week in August. Especially stirring was it for Andrew, who was to go away with his father, Captain of the brig Fair American, when the house-raising was over. The weary days of waiting to hear from his father, who had been long overdue at sea, were over. Not only had Captain Patterson returned but he had chosen dear Miss Deborah to be Andrew's new mother, and the boy's happiness was boundless. For it was Miss Deborah, Mr. Joseph's sister, who had chosen to take Andrew home with her, to be a happy member of their family, when he had felt himself forlorn and without friends.

It was too late for the birds to sing much now, but instead the crickets chirped and the grasshoppers chirred before them, spreading their striped fans as they leaped away from the cleft hooves of the oxen. Major and Buck strode solemnly forward unaffected by their master's impatience.

The other men were loading fieldstones and had not come yet. In the glade behind the picture birch, there were only Sally and Andrew, sitting on the new well curbing, and Uncle Joseph and the red oxen taking out their first load of dirt from where the cellar was to be. A hawk whistled high up in the sky, and the midges buzzed about the oxen's heads.

Suddenly Andrew made a sound and put himself in front of Sally. Perhaps Uncle Joseph saw his gesture, or perhaps he heard something. At all events he swung about, dropped the handles of the scoop he had been holding and faced the figures that in silence detached themselves from the shadows of the forest and moved swiftly towards him.

The oxen snorted and pawed, disliking the unaccustomed smell of Indians, and Uncle Joseph demanded harshly, "What do you want?"

Contested Ownership

"This land—ours!" said the old man who seemed to be the leader. He was dressed in a tattered great-coat, and a pair of linsey-woolsey breeches, untied at the knees. But he had put on his ceremonial beaver hat with disks of silver about the brim and his feet were in moccasins. Some of the other men wore their beaver hats; a few of them were wrapped in trade blankets, and the women and children in the rear showed every combination of deerskin and gingham.

They made an odd and sorrowful picture there under the green of the forest trees, confronting the solitary white man, but Uncle Joseph had no time to reflect on that now. What he saw clearly was that several of the men carried guns, and all had knives; the younger ones had been drinking, and behind their sullen expressions and scowls there was a hate that might flare up into violence at any moment.

They pressed behind the old leader, ready to supplant words with action, glaring at the white man with fierce bewildered eyes. How had it happened that once they had owned everything and now scarcely could call anything their own but a few rags?

Only a generation ago, French commissioners and English commissioners had often come up to them, full of flattery, bribing their help, but now they were brushed aside like crumbs when the feast is finished. At this moment here was a white man taking over for his own one of the last of their traditional feasting places where they were accustomed to spend three days every fall.

The Red Man's Side

But how could they help it? The white man would say that their chiefs thirty years ago had sold all these lands and put their marks to a piece of paper to prove it—and what for? Ten muskets, a keg of powder, and two kegs of rum!

The white men would not understand that the chiefs thought that they were selling only hunting rights for a little time. Who could sell the tribal lands from under the moccasins of the tribe? No chief could do that. But the white men said yes. The white men pointed to the deer and the turtle on the paper; they scowled and threatened, they would not listen, they cut down the trees, they drove away the game, they built their houses and towns, they ground their meal, they sailed their ships up the river, they took everything and left the Indians only hunger and shame.

The young men were filled with anger. It would be better to show the white people that they were not utterly cowed, that they were not rabbits, but men. Kill these people who had taken the land that was our feasting place, they said, and then let come what may! We can escape to Canada. It would be better than starving here.

But they loved the river and the hills to which they were accustomed.

"Wait," said the old man. "Killing brings more killing. Let us talk to these people. Perhaps there is another way."

"Let us stay by our river," said the women. "There are still some deer. Last year we did not fare so badly."

"This land—ours," said old Robin Doney grimly.

Uncle Joseph faced him, as grim as he was. There was no sound from the two children behind him, but he had not forgotten them for a second.

"I paid for this land from the white men," he said, speaking slowly, "but I am willing to buy it again from the Indians if you ask a reasonable price."

"No, no—ours!" said the young men and one of them added, "You pay—next year we have nothing, no land, nothing!"

"I will pay you something every year," said Uncle Joseph. He had only his ox-goad, but if worst came to worst, he would yell to the children to run and then leap at the enemy. The surprise would gain a minute or two for the children.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Yoked to the great scoop, the red oxen, a child on the back of each, ambled slowly down the road—A drawing by Helen Sewell.

Where Winter Walks

Where Winter walks, her white birds follow,
Quiet as the dove . . . Swift as the swallow.
In her hands glow ice flowers.
She has heard the song
The snow sings in the cold hours.
She knows the secret of the icicles
That hang upon the bough,
The glittering banners that fly
Under a frozen sky.
Where Winter walks there is no sound,
Only the whisper of white,
Only the silver echo
Of stars in a crystal night.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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The Fun of Poetry

By James Guthrie

VII

"Throughout the world if it were sought,
Fair words enough a man shall find;
They be good cheap, they cost right nought,
Their substance is but only wind.
But well to say, and so to mean,
That sweet record is seldom seen."

(Wyatt)

With the Lyric we come into the richest vein of poetry in our language. Lyrics were originally written to accompany the lyre, but survive because they give poets an opportunity to express themselves; to confide, as it were, in verse.

A lyric may contain only a single stanza, or it may contain several. There is no rule to say that its lines must be long or short, but the song must be consistent in itself and perform what it sets out to perform.

In lyrical poetry we seem to be nearer pure poetry than in any other kind; for though the author may know all the rules and have all the best lyrics by heart, if he cannot at the same time be something of a magician, he must fall short of supreme excellence. That is to say, a fine poem of the first rank, like a picture which is a masterpiece, may be easy or difficult to achieve; its qualities are not the result of painful labour, nor are they, we may be sure, mere chance.

Dr. Bridges, the late Poet Laureate, points out that, although words need to be studied and arranged with regard to their sound, they also stand for ideas, since every word is the name of something. It would not therefore be true to say that words could be used only like music; for in poetry the sound and the sense must go together and be so well matched that we are charmed by their beauty.

Let us listen to this from George Herbert:

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and skie;
The dew shall weep thy fall tonight;
For thou must die."

How lovely it is in its quiet rise and fall! There is no labour in the even flow of words, all perfectly joined. The poet does not prepare us or explain anything; he begins, and we at once catch the tone of his voice, and share with him a vision of the earth and sky. We have felt the same about beautiful days; but here the poet celebrates their beauty, and makes the dew weep for us.

Ben Jonson writes in a different way, with striking images:

"Have you seen but a bright lily grow
Before rude hands have touched it?
Have you marked but the fall of the snow
Before the soil hath smutched it?
Have you felt the wool of the beaver,
Or swan's down ever?
Or have smelt o' the bud o' the brier,
Or the nard in the fire?
Or have tasted the bag of the bee?
O so white, O so soft, O so sweet is she!"

These are conceits; but full of grace. There are many more in the poetry books of which these are but fragments. Like Herrick, who says:

"Gold I've none, for use or show,
Neither silver to bestow
At my deat', but thus much know,
That each Lyric here shall be
Of my love a Legacie,"

the poets are only rich in poetry. Herrick, indeed, rhymed lyric with his own name, and was so copious a writer that one hardly knows what to choose. These snatches must be familiar, and are worth knowing in their entirety:

"Gather ye Rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying:
And this same flower that smiles today,
Tomorrow will be dying."

And this:

"Faire Daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soone:
As yet the early-rising Sun
Has not attained his noone.
Stay, stay,
Until the hasting day
Has run
But to the Even-song;
And, having prayed together, we
Will goe with you along."

Here is a fragment from the 17th century by Davenant:

"The lark now leaves his wat'ry nest,
And climbing, shakes his dewy wings;
He takes this window for the East;
And to implore your light, he sings:
Awake, awake, the morn will never rise,
Till she can dress her beauty at your eyes."

The Lyric, however, is not always so sweet, as witness several by Sir Walter Raleigh. Strange that so bold an adventurer should also be a poet. Yet he was. The following lines are from his pen:

"Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage,
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage."

New Friends and Old

Our Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is its own best publicity agent. Every month we get letters from girls and boys who tell us they are asking to have their names listed either because someone they know has made such fine friendships through it, or because they have themselves already made several new friends by writing to children whose names have appeared in this column.

"My sister has written to the Mail Bag and met with such satisfying results that I thought I would try it myself," Helen S. (14), of Rochester, said in her letter. "I am interested in music (especially piano), swimming, boating and all sports. I would like to receive letters from girls of my age anywhere in the world."

"I have written to girls in the Mail Bag before and enjoyed knowing them so much that I want to further my correspondence with other Monitor readers," Ruth C. (19) of Topeka, Kansas, said in her letter. "Since I am 19 years old, I knew that I had better hasten my letter or I will soon be too old.

"I am especially interested in hearing from girls near my state, in the Middle West. I like to read, hike, play tennis and write letters. I am studying to be a stenographer. I love shorthand, typing and other office work.

"The Monitor has helped me in all my studies, from the grades to my high school courses."

"I am a constant reader of the Monitor, particularly the Daily Features Page, The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page, and I am grateful for the opportunities that this Mail Bag gives," Dean C. Blackwell (12), of Millis, Massachusetts, said in his letter.

"My hobbies are stamp collecting, wood modeling, gardening, poultry and winter sports, mostly skating. I would like to correspond with boys my age from most any English-speaking country, preferably British colonies in Africa or India."

Many Hobbies

Clarence M. (17), of Dallas, Texas, says he would like to correspond with boys in English-speaking countries and those living in other countries who can write English.

"I should especially like to hear from boys who live on islands in the Pacific Ocean," he said in his letter. "I am interested in amateur radio, stamp collecting and sports."

Margaret G. (15), of Sutton, Surrey, England, says she reads the Mail Bag with great interest and would like to correspond with girls in any part of the world.

"My hobbies are stamp collecting and photography," she added.

Mildred K. (11), of Lawrence, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with girls anywhere. "My hobbies are playing the piano, stamp collecting, making dolls' clothes, drawing, skiing, skating, swimming and reading," she said in her letter.

Esther P. (12), of Columbus, Ohio, would like very much to correspond with other girls. "My hobbies are swimming, horseback riding, sewing and writing," she said in her letter.

"We take the Monitor and I enjoy reading it very much," wrote Muriel R. (15), of Decatur, Georgia. "I would like to correspond with some girls from France, England or Ireland, in French or English. My hobbies are swimming, skating, dancing and reading."

"The minute The Christian Science Monitor arrives in the mail, I drop everything I am doing and read the list of names in the Mail Bag," writes Margaret W. (15), of Butte, Montana. "Thanks to the Mail Bag, I have made many new friendships.

"Wanting to gain still more friends through letter writing, I would appreciate it very much if you would publish my name. My hobbies are reading, music, foreign cultures, traveling, photography and swimming."

Sports and Pets

Barbara H. (16), of Yonkers, New York, would like to correspond with girls in the United States, France, Switzerland, Denmark, South America or any part of the British Empire. She enjoys operatic and symphonic music, swimming, horseback riding, golf and reading good books.

H. G. D., Jr. (13), of Yakima, Washington, would like to hear from boys who are interested in scouting, skiing, drawing or animals.

Gertrude M. (15), of Louisville, Ohio, would like to correspond with girls in England, Japan or Switzerland, or anywhere else.

"I read and enjoy The Children's Page in the Monitor very much," she said in her letter. "I enjoy all kinds of sports, pets and music."

Lynn B. (14), of North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, wishes to correspond with boys in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, England, the United States or any European country.

"My hobbies are stamp collecting, reading, swimming, gardening and music," he said in his letter.

Mary Ellen D. (15), of Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, would like to exchange letters with girls in the United States, Australia and New Zealand. She is interested in sports, music and reading.

Ruth M. (13), of Louisville, Ohio, would like to correspond with girls in the United States, England and Hawaii. She is very fond of reading books.

Jean L. (15), of Sea Cliff, New York, would like to correspond with girls through the Mail Bag.

"I am a sophomore in High School; am interested in art and hope some day to carry my interest into a career," she said in her letter. "I am a great movie and radio fan. I love to read all kinds of books, novels, biography, plays and travel."

Scouting and Photography

Richard J. G., of Kansas City, Missouri, would like to hear from boys nine to 13 years old who live anywhere. He is interested in stamps and photography.

Vivian R. (12), of Patchogue, Long Island, New York, would like to correspond with girls in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, England, Scotland or the United States.

"I am a girl scout," she said in her letter. "My hobby is corresponding. I play the violin and enjoy all sports."

Irene D. (15), of Lansing, Michigan, would like especially to correspond with girls in the southern, southwestern, or southeastern part of the United States, or in any part of England or Australia. She is interested in all sports, dancing, traveling and reading.

Lois M. H. (13), of Boise, Idaho, would like to correspond with girls outside the United States. She is interested in reading and all sports.

Addielee C. (14), of Kansas City, Kansas, would like especially to hear from girls in Hawaii. She is fond of all kinds of sports and loves to read.

Meredith M., of Beverly Hills, California, would like to correspond with someone in a foreign country. She likes to swim, ride horseback and collects stamps.

Be sure to give your full name and complete address when you write to the Mail Bag. Letters are still coming in either unsigned or with incomplete signatures or partial address and have to be held for further information.

Girls and boys who write to ask to have their names published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the Monitor subscriber in their family. This helps us to identify them in the Mail Bag records and often makes it possible to publish their names more quickly.

Remember—it is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys. We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We receive many letters from girls and boys saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to girls and boys in the homes of subscribers.

Adventures of the Book Club

By Paul McPharlin

Making Scrap-Books

The next time we met at Mr. Benjamin's, we got right to work making some big scrap-books. During the week, we had collected a lot of pictures, and wanted to mount them in regular order.

We folded each sheet for the books in two. Half an inch each side of this fold, we creased the leaves back toward the fold so that it lay between them, making an extra double of paper. This was to pad the pages a little apart from each other, so that when things were pasted to them, the book wouldn't bulge with the increased thickness.

We put the folded sheets one on top of another—not inside one another as when we sewed them through the center. This time we side-stitched them, piercing the sheets with a stout needle through the extra side fold, pulling the thread out at the back and bringing it around to the front for another stitch.

After we had sewed all along the book, from top to bottom, we went back from bottom to top, putting the needle through the same holes but making the job stronger. The thread was knotted to the little tail at the point where it had begun.

Then we pasted on strong paper covers, over a stiffening of cardboard, and the scrap-books were ready.

Picture Stories

Tom and Martha decided to make picture stories. Tom had some colored magazine covers, that we had rescued when a lot of old magazines were being thrown away. They showed people at Thanksgiving and Christmas and other seasons, doing the things you do at those times, and looking as if they were having a lot of fun.

Martha gave him an old calendar that had landscapes for each month, snow, buds, leaves and falling leaves, that fitted in with his series. She had some fashion plates for several years that her mother had given her, and the women's styles a few years old certainly looked funny.

Mr. Benjamin suggested that other sorts of fashions beside clothes might be put with them. Tom had some old advertisements for automobiles, and swapped them for Martha's calendar.

The picture stories were done like this. On the left-hand page they pasted their pictures. Tom kept the months and holidays in their proper order. Martha arranged her fashions, and automobiles, and some views of rooms and other things that had definite dates, year by year in the same way.

On the right-hand page they wrote stories, explaining the details in the pictures, and telling whatever else they wanted to about them. We all gave them a few notions, and discovered we should have to look up more about Hallowe'en and April Fool day and celebrations like that to know how they started.

Home-Made Library Paste

By the way, we ran out of the kind of white paste that comes in a jar, but we didn't have to stop because Mr. Benjamin showed us how we could make our own. We just stirred up flour and water in a bowl until there weren't any lumps—a couple of spoonsful of flour go a long way—and then thinned it with a little more water to about the consistency of heavy cream. We spread it on the backs of our pictures with a soft paint brush. It was a good idea to do this with papers on the table, because some paste always goes over the edge. We washed out the brushes afterward, or else they would have been as stiff as a board next time we wanted to use them.

Laurey made himself a postage stamp album. There are always so many new issues coming out that regular albums have no places for them. So he ruled his pages into squares, wrote in the names of the countries at the top, and put the overflow of stamps from his first album in the new places, using those little bits of gummed paper that collectors call hinges to put them in, so that they can be moved again later if necessary.

I wanted to start pictures of a trip around the world. There are such a lot of different countries that I did not know just where to begin it. Mr. Benjamin thought that it might help, in classifying material, to have a separate scrapbook for each continent, so I made them for North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the South Seas.

On the cover of each book I drew a scene or an animal to symbolize the continent. On the title-page of each I drew a map of the continent, and under the names of the various countries, I put numbers, referring to the pages where things about the country would be found inside.

The countries were given pages in alphabetical order. And I discovered I still had a lot of collecting to do, to find even one picture from each country. In the picture section of the Sunday papers I remembered seeing buildings, monuments, folk costumes and scenery from all over the world, and I asked everyone to help me find these in future. Mother had a lot of old picture postcards that people had sent her from trips abroad, and these were a big help.

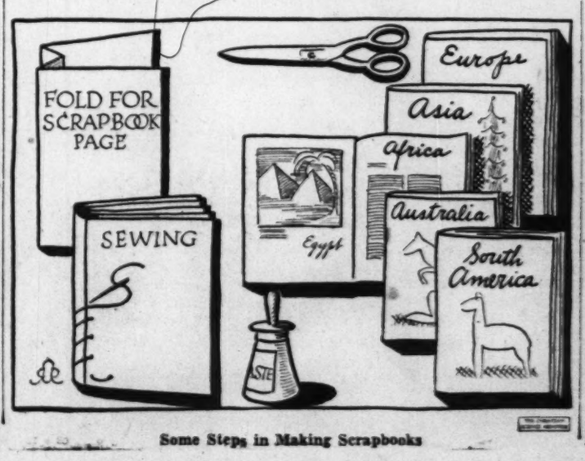
We do not subscribe to a travel magazine, but the next time I am in the city I shall buy some back numbers that I saw in a second-hand book shop for a nickle apiece, if they have pictures of the places I am looking for. When I have finished—and it is going to take me a long time, because I left plenty of room for each important country—it will be the next best thing to a real trip around the world.

Beside the books we started, we are going to make a set of hobby scrap-books. We shall make books about pets, like dogs and birds and tropical fish; how-to-make-it articles and diagrams on ship models, miniature buildings, puppet theaters; toys and games, and so on. With each we may include pictures and lists of tools, materials and the like. This will be a kind of reference library of our own, so that we shall have a source of information about the special subjects that interest us.

Mr. Benjamin warned us to save the title or paragraph under the pictures we cut out, so that we may know just what they are, and to make a note of the magazine, page and date of its appearance. These things are always handy for identifying a source.

He warned us, besides, not to cut up magazines or papers that might be useful as a reference file by themselves—or that others might want to read in a whole condition. If we got at the daily paper and cut out what we wanted before our parents had a chance to see the news, our book-making might not appeal to them.

Our club is going to meet every Saturday morning after this, when the weather is too unpleasant for going out to play. But Mr. Benjamin still wants us to come for our visits at his house in the evening, when he can be with us. He has promised to show us several ways to make decorated paper when we go to his house next Friday.



Some Steps in Making Scrapbooks

Basque Refugee Scouts

A Basque Boy Scout Troop has been started at the Laleham Refugee Center, Margate, England. It consists of six patrols of six boys each, forming what is now recognized by Imperial Headquarters as the Thirty-sixth Margate (Laleham Basque) Troop.

Rover Scout Leader F. W. Angell, who started the troop with the help of four Margate Scouts, says: "These refugee children were so undisciplined that I was certain Margate would not put up with them much longer. Scouting has brought them together in the most marvelous way imaginable, and everyone is astounded at the result. The center, which only a few weeks ago was a flying mass of undiscipline, is now run on the lines of the English public prefect system, and everyone is better for it. Before this none of them had ever heard of self-government."

The troop is running so successfully that every one of the boys has passed his English tenderfoot tests, including the Scout Law, and the general standard is high.

There are now over 80 children at the center, which has been completely transformed by the Scouting ideals.

If You Follow the Birds

Seasonal flights to comfortable climes need never take you outside the range of shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Almost anywhere you go, you'll find Monitor advertisers to serve you.

Beneš Welcomed in New York; La Guardia Denounces Munich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The arms of New York City were officially and ceremoniously opened wide at noon today to welcome Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia on his arrival in this country. Prominent public officials, including Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, civic leaders, Czecho-Slovakian-Americans, and about 3,000 civilians at City Hall welcomed the one-time President of the little European Republic so recently dismembered by Germany.

Dr. Beneš, accompanied by his wife and nephew, Bohus Beneš, on arriving at City Hall went immediately to the Council Chambers, where a teeming crowd greeted him enthusiastically, many shouts of "Na Zdar," Czecho-Slovakan greeting, resounding through the Hall. After Dr. Beneš and his party had mounted the dais where the Mayor greeted them, the New York City police band played the Czecho-Slovakian National Anthem, "Kdeye Domohmui." While this was being played many persons in the Hall had tears in their eyes.

After thanking the Mayor, Dr. Beneš read a prepared address, declaring that the honor extended him by the City of New York came not to him for his own work alone, "but especially for the success of our common ideals of liberty and to the principles of peaceful collaboration between the nations."

Honor to Country

"This honor belongs to my country and to my Nation, to whom I pass it even if I am here today as a private person and not as an active politician," he said. "The whole history of the Czecho-Slovak Nation demonstrates how this people tried hard to reach the ideals of freedom, of free development, of the religious and political tolerance. It proves how Czechs and Slovaks always were devoted to the great humanitarian ideals of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

"In this the Czecho-Slovak Nation have always had the same aims as your great country, following with all its passion and energy your own aspirations and all your struggles for a better world in its higher prosperity, morality, and culture. . . .

"The United States—as State and Nation, and your citizens as individuals—represent for me always that perfect fighter who knows that life is sometimes difficult, but who knows also that in human life there should be no room for despair or pessimism. Man . . . must never give up optimistic idealism; he must never—even if he sees the real situation in rather dark colors—cease to hope for better times, and he must, most of all, never cease to work for them, never cease to struggle for them, and never be discouraged on his way by any ill success."

Fight for Ideal

Dr. Beneš stressed the need for "a constant, unrelenting struggle for the ideal," declaring that it was "capable of exciting among men their noblest feelings, efforts, and deeds."

"This," he added, "was always the motto of my life-work.

"The United States, with all its development, has been to me an example of such life—an example for the whole world. And your great City, the City of New York, forms by its growth, importance, and work, a symbol of such a successful life, and of such a splendid evolution."

In introducing Dr. Beneš, Mayor La Guardia expressed his "pleasure and honor" at being able to extend to the one-time President of Czecho-Slovakia a welcome to this country. He declared that although he had performed this office many times before for many important individuals, he knew of no time that anything had moved him or affected him more than to extend to Dr. Beneš and through him to the people of his country "our admiration and our profound respect and wholehearted sympathy."

"The world is proud of your brave country as a Government that lives up to the highest ideals and every expectation of a true democracy," the Mayor declared, "I can assure you that the hearts of many people in this country bled with you on that fateful October night."

The Mayor bitterly attacked the Munich agreement.

A Word for It

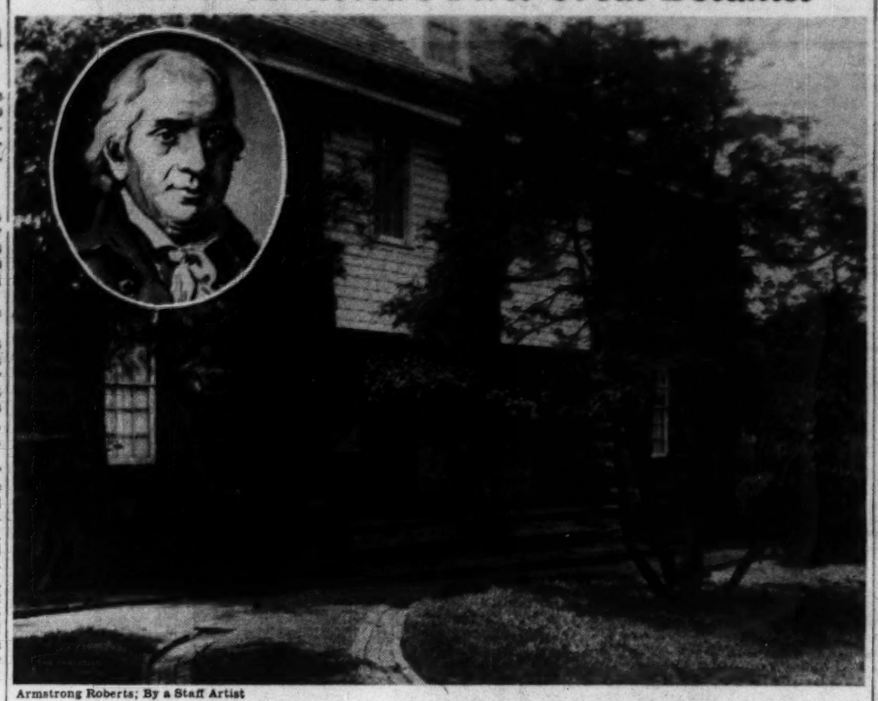
"There was a time centuries ago," he said, "when the language of diplomacy was Latin. In recent years the language of diplomacy has been French. But neither Latin nor the French language has the vocabulary to describe the Munich meeting and the Munich pact.

"In order to describe that diplomacy, we will have to resort to the idiom used in our country—American colloquialisms.

"It was a meeting of chiselers, and your country was double-crossed."

This statement brought a roar of applause from the crowded Council Chambers.

Home of America's First Great Botanist



Armstrong Roberts; By a Staff Artist

John Bartram's House on Schuylkill River in Philadelphia

Built with his own hands the house has been restored by the city as a historic site. The inset shows portrait of William Bartram, his son, who published botanical books and made many botanical drawings.

Works of Botanist Bartram On Exhibit in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—A special exhibit of books and drawings by William Bartram, son of America's first great botanist, John Bartram, was opened today, his 200th anniversary in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

William Bartram early accompanied his father on plant-hunting expeditions to the southeastern states. On one of these forays they made their most mysterious discovery, the Franklinia Tree, near the Alatamaha River in Georgia. John Bartram, the father, was in haste to attend an Indian Council so they quickly pressed on. However, on the return trip young William gathered some seeds of the tree for cultivation at home, which he successfully carried out. With the exception of Dr. Moses Marshall, who found it again in 1790, no one has since been able to re-discover it.

For months at a time and frequently alone, Mr. Bartram lived with the Indians and collected specimens of plants on their hunting grounds. As a plant collector and artist he served to introduce to England thrcugh his agents many specimens of new world flora.

Probably Mr. Bartram's most famous contribution was his journal, "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, and E. and W. Florida." It was the best seller of the 1790's both in Philadelphia and in England, where it was widely fashionable, and Wordsworth and Coleridge drew frequently upon it for descriptive phrases in their poetry.

Extremely interesting is the copy of this work now on display in the Academy's library, as it originally belonged to the first American ornithologist—Alexander Wilson, whom Mr. Bartram befriended and encouraged in publishing his volumes of bird drawings that preceded Audubon.

In addition to other relics and works pertaining to Mr. Bartram there are copies of flower drawings made for his English agents. As a consummate artist he illustrated several books on flowers and in general lived closely to his father's prediction "Botany and drawing are his darling delight; am afraid he can't settle to any business else."

Though he never settled down to a formal business, William Bartram probably traveled more widely through the wilderness of this country and knew more of its red-skinned inhabitants than any of his successors. In fact the Lewis and Clark expedition desired him to accompany it and the University of Pennsylvania wished to make him their first Professor of Botany, both of which honors he had to decline.

Around their home on the west bank of the Schuylkill grew up the first botanic garden in the United States, begun by John Bartram in 1728. Little of this remains, but the house built by Mr. Bartram with his own hands has been restored as a historic site, by the city.

Aranha Confers on Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

sible move toward a world conference.

Each of these topics bears importantly on the work of putting teeth into declarations on continental solidarity adopted at Lima last December. German trade competition easily leads the list.

Most of the pessimism currently being expressed on the future of inter-American relations arises from the German trade offensive. In Brazil the problem has been especially acute. For the last two years Germany has either led the United States in sales to Brazil, or run for it a nose behind.

Washington's concern stems from the fact that foreign trade in a Fascist economy becomes a powerful political instrument. Berlin directs and subsidizes German foreign trade. So does Rome, and, to an increasing degree, Tokyo.

Private United States traders thus face Governmental competition in Brazil, as elsewhere in Latin America.

Barter and Balance

Germany pushes its trade by various familiar devices, chiefly compensated currency and barter. Meanwhile the United States continues to be Brazil's best customer. Each year Brazil's favorable balance of trade with the United States pours from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of free exchange into Brazil as a net surplus after exports and imports have been balanced up against each other.

Germany, on the other hand, has the favorable end in trade with Brazil, taking only about a sixth of Brazil's exports, but supplying a fourth of Brazil's imports. Also, Germany's barter arrangements give Brazil only certain types of manufactured goods. The German blocked currency, or aski mark, is not negotiable on world markets.

Despite these disadvantages, the German system helps Brazil dispose of surplus crops and lowers the price on manufactured imports. The search in Washington is for means to protect American trade. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York and Bernard M. Baruch have proposed meeting Germany on its own ground—with Governmental subsidies to exporters. So far, these methods have been rejected.

Brazil Needs Credit

From Brazil's side, the need for new credits gives an incentive for negotiations. With Dr. Aranha is Marcos de Souza Dantas, prominent in plans for establishing a Brazilian Central Bank. A credit of $60,000,000 in the United States is part of the plan.

Before that, America seeks some adjustment of Brazil's former debts.

Argentina is watching the Aranha visit closely. Both in trade and in continental defense, Argentina's attitude influences and often restricts the normally intimate relations of Brazil and the United States.

The recent "wheat incident" ended with cancellation of an American proposal to barter wheat for Brazilian coffee. Argentina objected strenuously, since Brazil imports a fourth of Argentina's wheat exports, or about 1,000,000 tons a year.

On the subject of continental defense, Brazil has shown itself disposed to co-operate with the United States. Yet any increase in Brazilian arms at once jars on Argentina. The attempted leasing of six old United States cruisers to Brazil a year ago failed because of Argentine outcries.

National defense looms large in Brazil's Five-Year Plan, announced Jan. 20 with a budget of $150,000,000.

As a means of drawing Argentina closer to Brazil and the United States, new trade pacts are being discussed, and should receive an impetus from the Aranha visit.

On Dr. Aranha's staff are Consul General J. C. Moniz, Secretary Sergio Lima Silva, and Luiz Simoes Lopes, efficiency expert.

Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

is a civilization inherited from Greece and Rome and Judea, as well as from modern Europe. Our scientists and teachers have a particularly arduous duty to perform. They must not only pursue their strictly professional work—they must, of all people, put themselves in the front line trenches of democracy, especially where it is under fire, and fight for their, and our, lives. It should never be forgotten that the first victim of reaction and authoritarianism is the man of spirit and mind."

Dr. Einstein held that freedom of research and assurance that its fruits will be applied depend on political factors which scientists "can influence, not as scientists, but only as citizens." Stressing that it is one of the most important tasks of the school to keep a consciousness of the significance of the individual's inviolable rights alive in the thought of the people, Dr. Einstein declared government could and must protect teachers of all grades against influences brought by economic pressure and should foster the publication of low-priced, enlightening books, and promote popular education generally.

Professor Cannon declared scientists should join with others who are like-minded in opposition to "even the slightest infringement" of unrestricted inquiry and to combat religious and other forms of discrimination.

"Alert citizens must co-operate with the schools to meet the obligations of democracy," he held. "Governments can best assist science and culture by giving gifted men the most favorable conditions for achieving their purposes."

Professor Miller held that scientists could not divorce themselves from the social changes going on in the world and that they could combat racial and religious persecution by encouraging in the schools the study of "human personality."

Hull Blocks Cotton Barter

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Trade Agreement. So far as can be determined no overtures whatever have been made yet by German officials to officials of the United States Government. State, Agriculture and Treasury Departments alike deny knowledge of any approaches. But the suggestion has been noted in cotton quarters where the memory of the years when Germany used to purchase three to four million bales of American cotton annually is still fresh.

Cotton Surplus is Bearish

The fact is that the Government today has approximately 11,000,000 bales of cotton on its hands with no prospective customer in sight. Every cotton producer wants to get the weight of those 11,000,000 bales off the cotton price structure. So long as they are held by the Government they will continue to hold it down.

A German suggestion that some of it might be purchased by Germany injects an intangible element into the whole picture here which tends not only to undermine the anti-German trend of Administration foreign policy, but also to increase the general pressure for a turn to the barter concept of foreign trade.

Secretary Hull conceded at his press conference that he saw no serious objection to what he called "naked barter." He explained this as being the kind of barter involved when a Tennessee farmer with a three-gaited horse faced his spring plowing season without a mule, while his neighbor had a mule, but wanted a horse. The two would naturally work out a "swap." But he considered this a very different thing from barter hedged in by German aski mark quotations and involving tampering with American tariffs.

Foreign-trade experts are at a loss to determine what goods the United States could take in return from Germany without damaging competitive American interests. The German barter system is used to increase exports from Germany of goods which cannot be sold otherwise. The German goods for which there is a ready and natural market in this country are sold in the open market.

Barter involves indirect price reductions. German goods coming in to the United States on a barter basis would probably give grounds for charges by other countries of discrimination in favor of Germany. On such charges other nations would be free to cancel their Most-Favored-Nation Agreements with the United States. The whole fabric of the Hull trade agreement policies would be jeopardized. Since this trade doctrine of the Hull policies is regarded as the only substantial barrier to the barter trade concept any damage to it would threaten to precipitate the entire world into system of trade autarchy practiced by the totalitarian states.

Japan Postpones a Bombing

SHANGHAI, Feb. 9 (AP)—A British diplomatic request and inability to establish contact with 13 Americans and 53 other foreigners at Kuling caused Japanese Army officers today to postpone a long-announced attack on the resort town.

The officers agreed to extend the time limit for the evacuation of Kuling, where the foreigners have been stranded since last summer, beyond Feb. 10, the original date set, but it was emphasized that "no commitments regarding possible military operations in that vicinity" could be made.

An Army spokesman said that "the Army is willing to assist the isolated foreigners as far as conditions permit," but added that necessity would govern future plans.

The mountain resort is 15 miles south of the Yangtze River port of Kiukiang and 125 miles southeast of Hankow.

The United States gunboat Oahu arrived at Kiukiang from Hankow today to try to help the United States citizens in Kuling.

The foreigners have been surrounded by Japanese soldiers besieging 4,000 Chinese guerrillas entrenched on Lushan, the mountain on which Kuling is perched. The Japanese warned foreign consuls Feb. 2 of the planned assault, but it was understood the United States officials made it clear that they would not admit the Japanese disclaimer of responsibility for damages or casualties resulting to Americans from the attack.

British authorities, meanwhile, obtained the release of two British vessels, the Mingsang and the Taisang of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, which were detained for seven hours at Crefoo, North China port. Foreign shipping circles felt apprehensions concerning Japanese interference with shipping, since the seizures followed upon the detention of other foreign ships recently.

Japanese naval officers declared: "The Japanese Navy will continue to inquire into the ownership and status of any ship in Chinese waters that it deems suspicious.

"Unless the required documents are available, the inquiries into a ship's status may require three days to six months.

"The Japanese Nation is now engaged in hostilities with the Chiang Kai-shek regime and aims to destroy it. We shall carry on until this is done and while doing so shall do everything we deem necessary for its accomplishment."

Brave Little Boat Goes Home

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8 (AP) — The colorful, exciting 25-year career of the United States Gunboat Monocacy amid China's civil strife and wars is at an end. The little ship, built in 1914 at Mare Island Navy Yard and destined for a life of protecting American life and property in China's far waters, was being towed 50 miles out to sea to be sunk.

Her final years of service were as direct observer in the Chinese-Japanese War on the Yangtze River. She spent months at Kiukiang, 125 miles below Hankow, where the Gunboat Oahu replaced her. The Monocacy then came to Shanghai at the end of last year to be decommissioned.

Of only 180 tons displacement and a crew complement of 46, the Monocacy carried two three-inch guns and seven smaller guns. Her little engines could push her up to a speed of 13 knots.

She was sent across the Pacific dismantled and was assembled at Shanghai. Her first two years were quiet, but in 1916 she rushed to Chungking — now Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's provisional capital—to protect foreigners.

Her subsequent career was eventful: few months passed without some outstanding occurrence, such as breaking up a blockade on the Yangtze, intervening for United States vessels commandeered by Chinese factions, hurrying to help Americans at Hankow, Kiukiang and dozens of other places, fighting off attacks by pirates, evacuating Americans and others from trouble zones and narrowly escaping from river mines.

Moscow Protests 'Provocations' On Eastern 'Front'

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo was instructed today to protest energetically against "the continuing provocative action of Japanese and Manchukuoans despite warnings delivered to the Japanese Government only a few days ago."

The protest was based on clashes occurring along the Soviet-Manchukuoan Frontier Feb. 6 and 7 when, according to Soviet reports, 15 Japanese and Manchukuoans were killed or wounded.

Moscow charged the Japanese were attempting to capture the Soviet Island "No. 227" in the Argun River, about 100 miles northeast of Manchuli, an important point on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

There have been more than 1,000 border incidents in the Far East since the Japanese occupied Manchuria, which is now Manchukuo All were followed by protests. The worst clash was at Changkufeng in July, 1938, which developed into a vest-pocket war. Both sides are constantly patrolling the 1,000-mile frontier.

Batista Asks Closer Cuban-Mexican Ties

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army and guest of honor at a banquet at Cuernavaca, state of Morelos, proposed a toast Feb. 8 that the "union" of Cuba and Mexica "be closer, and that the spirit of America will prevail with the cry of the Agrarian leader, 'land and liberty.'"

"May it be America's slogan," he said.

Echoing cries of "land and liberty"—motto of the Mexican revolution—greeted the toast.

At Cuernavaca Colonel Batista visited the Mexican Government's greatest co-operative industrial enterprise, a $2,500,000 sugar mill producing 77,160,000,000 pounds of sugar annually.

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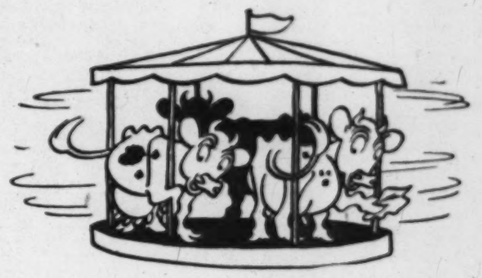

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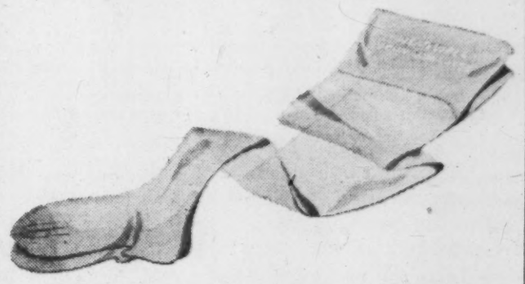

Wanamaker Wearwells

85c

Business women, college girls, outdoor girls, all choose wearwells, because though they're sturdy, built for wear, they look clear and sheer. They come in three weights—3-thread for afternoon, 4-thread for business, 7-thread service sheer for athletes and such. And three lengths—proportioned to fit legs as well as feet. Ask for size 9, for instance, in short, medium or long, and end the too-short-too-long stocking problem forever. New spring costume colors: sunfair, tan beige, toast beige, rose beige. Sizes 8½ to 11. Mail and phone orders filled.

John Wanamaker

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

The Home Forum

"Summer, From Winter Hill"

CLEARLY do I recall first setting that down. It was full summer, three years ago; the brown bees were busy in the garden, and a slow, scented wind came from Jaalam Town's shallow valley to shift and rearrange the golden coins on the green lawn under the apple tree. Somehow, thought roved ahead to white winter; how, then, would all this seem? And, coming in, this title was set down. Here would be something worth writing about, next winter.

The frame, the feel, the very pattern of what I should write were clear, then. In distant winter all this valley would be blue-gray under its winter hood and, looking past the bare maples to the cold sky, one would dream of summer. And in what I should write there would be all the blended color of all my remembered summers, the deep green earth, and a sky like a silken blue tent over all. In what I should set down, there would be the scent of lilac and of bergamot; there would be in it the soft murmur of leaves; even in midwinter, one would feel the drowsy hum of the summer wind, the spilled sunlight warm over our New England hills. All this would be against a white mat, in a silver frame. One would remember, and be comforted in this coming winter of discontent. And, surely, others would like that, too.

* * *

SO IT THEN seemed. But with the next New Year, settling old accounts and starting new, this was carried over as unfinished business. One hesitated, postponed; somehow this never got written, and green April was here before one knew it. And the next year the same. Now for the third time one casts accounts and looks ahead, and still, heading the list, stands that twice-copied title. It's time something was done with it.

But it hasn't, in the least, worked out as it was planned. Here in Jaalam we still like summer, and the first timid northward steps of the low winter sun are welcome. Summer is coming, yes; summer has gone, to be sure. But we do not look forward nor backward to it so longingly as I had imagined.

True, summer is good, and pleasant, and desirable. Summer is patterned silk; but winter is a woven plaid. Now it is October, with a crisp wind ruffling and rustling the brown oaks; then there is white, and packed snow crying underfoot; but next there is a shy hint of April in the air, with a silver sparkle of running water and the green of new turf on south-facing banks. Summer is an experience—but winter is an adventure, with unexpected twists always. Now drifts shroud the walls, and the sky is lost in a gray smother, and to batter through that is good. And then icicles tinkle from eaves, and the drifts dwindle, and on the back roads every rut is a bright runnel and every hoofprint a winking mirror. That, too, is good. Summer is a drowsy, a pleasant tale with a lilt to the flowing chapters; but this New England winter is a stirring yarn with something new, something unforeseen with the turn of every white page.

* * *

BUT WINTER is drab, unlovely, coloriess? So it seemed, in deep summer. One had forgotten, then, had forgotten this color more subtle than that of summer, a color pattern more varied than that of spring, when every tree tries its own most becoming tint, a color braver and deeper than that of fall, that brief interlude when the woods masquerade. In winter the rough grass clothing our old pastures is a deep, tawny orange; the thicker orchard turf is a lighter burnt brown, and the oaks are clad in worn leather. Brooks are bluer in winter, the clumped pines a truer green. The winter marshlands have a special beauty: there is the milky white of frozen pools, while the channeled brooks are midnight black with new ice; and above that, like a low mist, is the tawny yellow of grasses; then comes that delicate crimson flush of twigs in the underbrush; and above all the dark, stripped cleanness of bare trees. And in winter the hillsides and all the wooded slopes are more variegated than in summer. Gone is their uniform anonymity of green; they have the texture, the shading of tweed. Now the birch thickets show their white slashings; there is a loveliness in the gray smoothness of beech trunks; the elms are a delicate tracery of Spanish lace against the deeper blue of the sky.

* * *

THAT AND THESE further things of winter would I praise above those of summer. First, the long, still nights of moonlight when even the high fields and pastures on distant Apunack are clear at midnight. Then the shadows are sharp on the snow; and of dark nights between moons, now and again, if you search, you may see that rarest of sights—the shadow cast on white snow by a great star blazing steadily in the west. And I would praise the winter pond, tight-lidded, grumbling of frosty nights, patterned like watered silk where the thin drifted snow lies in windrows of white and ebony above the languid pickerel and perch, the green frogs and domed turtles in their unimaginable fastnesses. And I would praise waking in that dusk before the winter dawn, and hearing the cocks crow over all the valley in the frosty sparkle of twilight. And I would mention, too, the long, slow evenings, when there is a wind without and in the chimney throat, and the log flames tug and stream and once again you adventure with Athos and Porthos and Aramis, and sail with Long John Silver, and again you trudge with Andivius Hedulio the many roads to Rome. You read, and crunch apples; and who then thinks enviously of those short summer intervals between lingering sunset and early dawn? And in all this praising there is no envy of summer, no longing, no stirring of discontent.

But what we like best, here in Jaalam, is this close sense of neighborliness that winter brings. Summer is good, but summer is a busy time. Lee tends his acres, his orchard, and save for rainy days is practically invisible; Jim Kibbee is up to his neck in pouring cement or shingling roofs; my neighbor George has his garden. Winter changes all that.

* * *

FOR IT'S NOT a slack time, exactly, but a time of leisure. Out-of-door work is done with. Now Jim feeds oak chunks to the stout woodburner in his shop, and of late afternoons we drift in. In the mingled scent of woodsmoke, of shavings, of paint and linseed oil and varnish Jim sandpapers an old Boston rocker, picked up at a fall auction; his thick fingers are incredibly clever as he weaves a new seat of bright yellow cane. Lee chews a cedar splinter and swings his felted feet from the bench. George perches on a sawhorse and Judy, his dog, curls on shavings by the stove and rolls an occasional horse-chestnut eye at us. The talk drawls along, and Jim's fingers are busy; the golden-yellow cane whispers as the laced pattern grows; the fire purrs and sings and beyond the broad window, smoke-grimed and drifted with sawdust, the white valley floods with turquoise shadows as the red sun touches the pine tips. From the stove chinks red shadows of light play on the dark ceiling, and the talk swings.

Jim tells of fox tracks circling his barn, of pheasants in the dooryard at dawn. Lee's wagon shed is a winter haven for gray squirrels; he likes to see them on the roof, in the overhanging maple. Warmly, half drowsily, we speculate on life in this deep winter. There are grackles, at noonday, sweeping and gleaning the more open fields where the wind's broom has thinned the snow; at first dawn of still, sparkling days all the brown woods toward the pond are clamorous with calling crows. We think of the small brown mice driving their tunnels under the snow, of the woodchucks in their deep burrows under the stone walls.

"They claim," Jim says sagely, "that chucks hybridize in winter, snug down and live on their fat."

* * *

LEE'S WIND-RED CHEEKS lift in delight. He winks at us; this will be a quiet neighborhood joke to chuckle over, to pass along. But soberly and gravely we discuss hybridizing in the warm darkness, and blinking half awake when the wind turns south and the air is April's and sighing asleep once more as the wind shifts and the white flakes drift, to dream of summer, and the sweet juiciness of clover in sun-flooded fields. Jim pegs home the last lacing of golden cane, leans back. In this warm duskiness there is firelight on his thick wrists, his great hands, his carved cheeks under their reddish-gray stubble.

"I do'know," he yawns comfortably. "Who wants to be a 'chuck? Miss a lot, now don't they?"

DANIEL CHASE

Where Yesterday I Walked

WHERE yesterday I walked the wood
In wake of storm whose vagrant bloom
Had paused to petal bush and tree,
The wild folk must have followed me—
On trails I made, near where I stood
By spruce or pine boughs' snow-bent plume,
Today I found my footprints laced
With paths the winged and furry traced;
I think they wondered, going by,
What creature passed that way, and why.

—JESSIE M. DOWLIN

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"QUEEN OF THE WESTERN HEAVENS RIDING ON A PHOENIX":
A Chinese Carving in Pink Coral

THIS lovely piece of carved coral shows that modern China retains the unrivaled gift of the Chinese for evoking appropriate forms from the substance fashioned. The dainty figure, carved in pink coral, is Hsi Wang Mu, Queen of the Western Heavens, riding on a Phoenix. The growing coral has been so skillfully shaped that, while obeying the carver's design, it has lost nothing of its natural character.

If, indeed, the carving was, as is believed, made for the Dowager Empress of China, it would seem an appropriate possession for that dreaded but captivating and august lady. Tzu-hsi has been described by Miss Katherine Carl as a fairy-like figure as she promenaded with her attendants in the palace park. The Empress took great delight in the fragrance of the woods and in spring she would carry in her hand a long freshly pealed sapling wand. With this she would draw idly on the gravel when she sat down to rest, or point with it to some coveted bloom which she desired to have picked.

Purple

FAR mountains are purple,
and deep dusks, too,
grapes on silver dishes,
and wild lilac we knew
when children, amethysts
set in old rings . . .
Oh, purple is a color
that makes lovely things!

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

The True Character of Michelangelo

CRITICS of Michelangelo have sometimes spoken as if the only characteristic of his genius was a wonderful strength, verging, as in the things of the imagination great strength always does, on what is singular or strange. A certain strangeness, something of the blossoming of the aloe, is indeed an element in all true works of art; that they shall excite or surprise us is indispensable. But that they shall give pleasure and exert a charm over us is indispensable too; and this strangeness must be sweet also—a lovely strangeness. And to the true admirers of Michelangelo this is the true type of the Michelangelesque—sweetness and strength, pleasure with surprise, an energy of conception which seems at every moment about to break through all the conditions of comely form, recovering, touch by touch, a loveliness found usually only in the simplest natural things—*ex forti dulcedo*.

In this way he sums up for them the whole character of mediaeval art itself in that which distinguishes it most clearly from classical work, the presence of a convulsive energy in it, becoming in lower hands merely monstrous or forbidding, but felt, even in its most graceful products, as a subdued quaintness or grotesque. Yet those who feel this grace or sweetness in Michelangelo might at the first moment be puzzled if they were asked wherein precisely the quality resided. . . .

It is in this penetrative suggestion of life that the secret of that sweetness of his is to be found. He gives us indeed no lovely natural objects like Leonardo or Titian, but only the coldest, most elementary shadowing of rock or tree; no lovely draperies and comely gestures of life, but only the austere truths of human nature; . . .

The qualities of the great masters in art or literature, the combination of those qualities, the laws by which they moderate, support, relieve each other, are not peculiar to them; but most often typical standards, or revealing instances of the laws by which certain aesthetic effects are produced. The old masters indeed are simpler; their characteristics are written larger, and are easier to read than their analogues in all the mixed, confused products of the modern mind. But when once we have succeeded in defining for ourselves those characteristics, and the law of their combination, we have acquired a standard or measure which helps us to put in its right place many a vagrant genius, many an unclassified talent, many precious though imperfect products of art.

It is so with the components of the true character of Michelangelo. That strange interfusion of sweetness and strength is not to be found in many of those who claimed to be his followers, but it is found in many of those who worked before him, and in many others down to our own time, in William Blake, for instance, and Victor Hugo, who, though not of his school, and unaware, are his true sons, and help us to understand him, as he in turn interprets and justifies them. Perhaps this is the chief use in studying old masters.—From "The Renaissance," by WALTER PATER.

Scene Out of Old Russia

EASTER MONDAY starts the week called "Red Hill" when many weddings take place. . . . Era watches the little peasant sledges, drawn by shaggy horses, fly up and down the highway, bearing the brides and grooms to church and back again to their house. It's like Butter Week all over again, for there are bells on the horses' collars, and gaily colored paper streamers float from the harnesses. The peasants wear their best sheepskin coats and brightest shawls and mufflers and they sing and shout and play their harmonicas and mouth organs as they go by. And again Era gazes out of the window wistfully and wishes that she could be with them in their fun.

One morning, as she presses her face against the cold pane, Masha comes running in. "Irina Wladimirovna, hurry!" she cries. "Simon Romanovitch (the gardener) is down-stairs presenting his bride to the family. Run along, they're waiting for you."

Era dashes off and sliding down the banisters arrives just in time to see Simon enter the library with his bride on his arm. Both are at their best, in fact Era has never seen them look so splendid before. Their faces have been soaped and scrubbed until they shine like full moons, their hair has been saturated with lamp oil and their wedding-clothes (gifts from the General and Muzzie) appear too new ever to have been touched by mortal hand. Simon wears full black velvet trousers, tucked into the tops of his knee-high, shining boots (that have been as carefully oiled, with the same lamp oil, as his hair). His shirt is of white silk embroidered with a bright red cross-stitch pattern and around his waist he wears a belt that looks like a satin cord with red tassels on it.

His bride, Anfissa, is dressed in a stiff blue silk dress. Her laced boots are heavy and serviceable and her gloves are made of white cotton. She looks hot and uncomfortable and bashful. Both bride and groom hold a platter each, bearing a box of candy that they gravely present to the General and Muzzie who thank them and embrace them three times, somewhat gingerly Era thinks, and wish them happiness. . . .

"They will live in the gardener's cottage back of the greenhouses and it's been all refurnished for them," remarks old Julkinson complacently. She has been surveying this scene with great satisfaction for she likes everything to be decorous and "just so."—From "Little Era in Old Russia," by IRINA SKARIATINA. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Narrow Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE may be many in the world today who have postponed the acceptance of Christian Science, and the consequent peace and happiness which ensue from its study and application, because they do not fully enough comprehend its value. Often, too, one views any religion as being narrow, and fears that through its acceptance, experience may become dull, uninteresting, and restricted. The master Christian, whose life and works attained the highest degree of expansiveness, pointed out to his followers that the spiritual way is straight and narrow. According to Matthew (7:13-14) he said, "Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

He whose vast understanding of the perfection of God and man enabled him to heal the sick, cleanse the leper, and purify the sinful, would not have recommended or practised a teaching which embodied narrowness in a petty or circumscribed sense. Though Jesus' admonition designated the need for walking along a straight, orderly, and correct path, it also indicated the desirability of forsaking all worldliness, the broad way "that leadeth to destruction," and all that would impede spiritual progress.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 202), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states, "The way is narrow at first, but it expands as we walk in it." The words and actions of Jesus expressed this expansiveness, and continued to do so even to the zenith of his earthly career, when, through spiritual understanding, he resurrected his body from the tomb. His ascension marked the peak of spiritual achievement, for it manifested a complete overcoming of the belief that there is life, substance, or intelligence in matter. Had Jesus succumbed to any suggestion of reality in matter, or followed the broad way of evil, would it have been possible for him to accomplish this, the greatest of all works?

While with men, the Master constantly enlarged his concept of God and man. Fully aware that he was dwelling in the spiritual universe, and recognizing his God-given dominion even in the tomb, Christ Jesus was enabled to overcome enmity and death. Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 44-45): "His disciples believed Jesus to be dead while he was hidden in the sepulchre, whereas he was alive, demonstrating within the narrow tomb the power of Spirit to overrule mortal, material sense. There were rock-ribbed walls in the way, and a great stone must be rolled from the cave's mouth; but Jesus vanquished every material obstacle, overcame every law of matter, and stepped forth from his gloomy resting-place, crowned with the glory of a sublime success, an everlasting victory."

If at any time the way seems to us to be too straight and narrow, and the broad gate of materiality and worldly pursuits seems easier to enter, let us, like the Master, lift our thoughts above the testimony of the senses, away from human surroundings, persons, places, and things, into the sphere of infinite God, and His infinite universe.

Though we may not yet attain the status of the Master, we may confidently prepare ourselves, by degrees, for larger demonstrations of God's power in individual experience. Mrs. Eddy, referring to spiritual guidance, says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 347): "I see the way now. The guardians of His presence go before me. I enter the path. It may be smooth, or it may be rugged; but it is always straight and narrow; and if it be uphill all the way, the ascent is easy and the summit can be gained." As we shut behind us the broad gate of material theories and pleasures, we come nearer to the Master's concept of eternal Life. As worldly beliefs leave us, we find the narrow way leading us to holier, more spiritualized modes of thinking and living. Our hours are filled with quiet communion with God, and we become more fully equipped to work with Him and for Him. Although we may not possess material luxuries, we find ourselves traveling along the road which Jesus said, "leadeth unto life."

Mrs. Eddy trod this way unselfishly when she established the Cause of Christian Science, which has brought Truth to men in all corners of the globe. These words from her poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer," are bright with promise for those who tread the narrow way (Poems p. 4):

"Beneath the shadow of His mighty wing:
In that sweet secret of the narrow way,
Seeking and finding, with the angels sing:
'Lo, I am with you alway,—watch and pray.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

House in the Snow

CHANGED structure by a snowy line,
By snowy birch that blossoms now,
By strange new shadows on the door:
This is a house that once was mine
From which I come, to which I go,
But different than it was before;
A stranger even to its mouse
Who sits and peers across the snow
Unsure such fantasy is house.
Seasons are hours that can bring
New shape or substance to a splinter
Or house, whose latitude is spring,
Whose longitude is winter.

JOHN RITCHEY

УЗКИЙ ПУТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

БЫТЬ может не мало таких людей на свете, которые отсрочили для себя принятие Христианской Науки и тем самым лишили себя мира и счастья, связанных с изучением Христианской Науки и ее применением в жизни. Поступили они так просто потому что не вполне усвоили себе всего значения Христианской Науки. Бывает еще и то, что для иного человека всякая религия вообще представляется чем-то узким и он не хочет принять ее из опасений, что жизнь его сделается скучной, неинтересной и ограниченной. Наш Христианин-Учитель, чья жизнь и чьи дела достигли наивысшей полноты, указал однако Своим последователям, что духовный путь прям и узок. Согласно Евангелию от Матфея (7:13-14) он сказал: "Входите тесными вратами; потому что широки врата и пространен путь, ведущие в погибель, и многие идут ими; потому что тесны врата и узок путь, ведущие в жизнь, и немногие находят их."

Он, который исцелял больных, очищал прокаженных и грешников благодаря своему великому пониманию совершенства Бога и человека, не стал-бы никому предлагать и не стал-бы сам практиковать учение, которое было-бы воплощением узости в мелочном или ограниченном смысле этого слова. Хотя увещание Иисуса и указывало на необходимость идти по прямому, точному и правильному пути, но оно также указывало и на желательность покинуть все светское, широкий путь "ведущий в погибель," и все что может помешать нашему духовному росту.

В своей книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 202) Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки говорит следующее: "Вначале путь узок, но чем дальше мы идем, тем он становится шире." Слова и действия Иисуса являли эту расширяемость даже до самого зенита его земной карьеры, когда через свое духовное понимание он воскресил свое тело из могилы. Вознесение его отметило наивысшую точку духовного достижения, потому что оно явило окончательное преодоление верования, что жизнь, сущность или разумение находятся в материи. Если-бы Иисус хоть сколько нибудь поддался уверениям, что материя реальна, или если-бы он пошел по широкому пути зла, то мог-ли бы он совершить этот самый грандиозный из всех подвигов?

Пока он был с людьми, Учитель постоянно расширял свое представление о Боге и человеке. Вполне ясно сознавая, что он находится в духовной вселенной, и зная свое Богом-данное господство даже в могиле, Христос Иисус смог преодолеть вражду и смерть. Мрс. Эдди говорит в своем труде "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 44-45): "Ученики Иисуса думали, что он был мертв, скрытый в склепе, в то время, как он был жив, демонстрируя в узкой могиле могущество Духа над смертным, материальным чувством. Его окружали каменные стены и нужно было сдвинуть огромный камень от входа в склеп; но Иисус превозмог все материальные препятствия, преодолел все законы материи и вышел из своего мрачного места отдыха, увенчанный славой величественного успеха, вечной победой."

Если когда нибудь нам и покажется что путь слишком прям и узок, и что легче пройти через широкие врата материальности и мирских стремлений, то поднимем наши мысли над свидетельством чувств, прочь от человеческого окружения, личностей, мест и вещей, в сферу бесконечного Бога и Его бесконечной вселенной.

Хотя мы сейчас еще не достигли духовной степени Учителя, все-же мы можем с уверенностью постепенно подготовляться для более значительных доказательств Божией силы и нашей личной жизни. Говоря о духовном руководительстве Mrs. Эдди пишет (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 347): "Я теперь вижу путь. Хранители Его присутствия идут передо мной. Я вступаю на дорогу. Она может быть ровной или неровной, но она всегда прямая и узкая; и если путь все время идет в гору, то под'ем легок и вершина достижима." Когда мы закрываем за собой широкие врата материальных теорий и удовольствий, то мы подходим ближе к понятию Учителя о вечной Жизни. Когда мирские верования покидают нас, то мы находим узкий путь, ведущий нас к более святым, более одухотворенным методам жизни и мышления. Часы наши наполнены тихим общением с Богом и мы становимся лучше вооружены для того, чтобы работать с Ним и для Него. Хотя быть может мы и не обладаем материальной роскошью, но мы видим себя движущимися по пути, "ведущему в жизнь," как сказал Иисус.

Mrs. Эдди бескорыстно ступала по этому пути, когда она устанавливала Дело Христианской Науки, принесшей Истину людям во всех углах земного шара. Следующие слова из ее стихотворения "Вечерняя Молитва Матери" сияют обещанием для тех, кто ступает по узкому пути. (Poems стр. 4):

"Под сенью Его мощных крыльев
В нежной тайне узкого пути
Ища и находя пой с ангелами
'Я с вами во все дни,'—бди и молись."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1939

Reorganizing Law Arousing R. I. Circles

State House and political camps in turmoil as to outcome of measure Vanderbilt has signed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9—State House circles, and political camps throughout the State generally are in a turmoil today, now that Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has signed the new law calling for reorganization of the State Government.

The politician's view of this new law is simply that it makes a lot of new plums available for the Republicans and hastens the day of departure for those Democrats who have lasted into the Vanderbilt regime.

Governor Vanderbilt has tried to correct both impressions by insisting there will be no wholesale discharge of employees, and that those workers of long and efficient service have nothing to fear in regard to losing their jobs.

At the same time, however, it is known that G. O. P. committee members in the State and its cities and towns have been asked to recommend well qualified persons for State positions.

Difficult Situation

When the throwing open of most of the State's jobs is accomplished through such a measure as the reorganization bill is combined with the pressure of public jobs brought on by the depression years, it can be seen that Governor Vanderbilt is presently faced with a difficult situation.

This is especially true because he urged the reorganization bill as a governmental reform measure, designed to arrange responsibilities and to make the State government more efficient and economical. The demand of political job seekers that it be turned into a mere device to oust Democrats and install Republicans is bringing its embarassments.

To make matters worse there appears to be some delay in getting the new civil service bill through the Legislature. This bill was written by the experts of Public Administration Service, the Rockefeller-supported governmental research agency, at the same time as the reorganization bill was designed to go with it the idea being that the reorganization bill would set up the model form of government and that the strict merit system bill would assure personnel qualified and able to administer the departments in the best possible fashion.

Still Held Up

The reorganization bill went through in record time, but the civil service bill is still held up in the Senate committee, and there are all sorts of reports concerning possible amendments before it is reported out.

One of these involves the giving of 10 points additional on examination papers of war veterans, and 15 points to disabled war veterans. Another proposal is to delay the date that the new law would go into effect until opportunity is given to oust present employees and substitute Republicans. This would give these employees a chance to learn the work and be in position to score highly when they finally take the examinations.

What will finally emerge nobody knows, but it has those who hoped for a whole-hearted governmental reform in Rhode Island just a mite wondering. Their main encouragement lies in Governor Vanderbilt's reiterated declarations that he wants the reforms and will fight for them to the last ditch.

Just to give a hint of the pressure the Governor is under, it might be well to look at the competition for the post of Director of Labor, now occupied by Thomas F. McMahon, former President of the United Textile Workers of America and one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor.

Appointed by Quinn

He was appointed by Former Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

Seeking appointment to this post, it is said, is Harold L. Kingsley, President of the machinists' local of Newport, and endorsed by the State Branch of the A. F. of L.

Another mentioned for the post is Roderick A. McGarry, Business Agent of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, and leading G. O. P. labor man.

Still another reputed prospect is Joseph Sylvia, recently chosen President of the newly reorganized Textile Workers' Union.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with light snow during Friday; colder tonight with lowest temperature in the low 20's; moderate northwest and northerly winds.

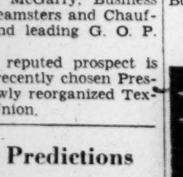
Maine and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness followed by snow.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and colder in west portion tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by snow.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly colder in north portion tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by snow in north and snow or rain in south portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday snow or rain, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest shifting to north winds over north portion and moderate north winds tonight shifting to fresh northeast on Friday over south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Friday followed by rain or snow Friday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	30	Minneapolis	..	..
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	70	60
Chicago	24	18	New York	40	38
Denver	2	12	Norfolk	46	46
Helena	-32	-26	Philadelphia	44	40
Kansas City	26	12	St. Louis	32	26
Los Angeles	62	42	San Francisco	62	52
Miami	76	70	Washington	42	38

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 9.
B—Minimum, Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:16 p. m., height 9.7 feet.
Friday, 3:44 a. m., height 10ft.
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m.

Faces Difficulties

Wide World

William H. Vanderbilt

R. I. Governor who is under pressure for political jobs.

Hopes Strong Of Community Fund Victory

If Greater Boston's 1939 Community Fund Campaign workers succeed in raising a little more than $300,000 this afternoon, the meeting in the Hotel Statler tonight, which officially ends the drive, will be the hoped-for "Victory Dinner"—for the goal of $4,645,000 will have been reached. General Chairman Stuart C. Rand estimated this morning that $4,340,000 had been subscribed or pledged already, and declared that the prospects of going "over the top" were reasonably good.

Resolicitation of many people who had already contributed to the campaign brought in a considerable amount of money and many increased pledges yesterday. One woman who sent in $1,000 wrote in an accompanying note that she had already given what she felt "was safe and wise," but that she had been persuaded by Mr. Rand's stirring appeal for aid in stemming crime and pauperism to make this extra contribution. Eight other persons who had already contributed sent in an additional $1,000 each.

"Every dollar pledged," said Mr. Rand today, "places a sandbag on the dike which protects our Greater Boston from discouragement and destitution. The sum we still have to go is a big, but perfectly possible, figure."

Frank Goon, president of the Chinese Merchants Association, brought in a check for $500 yesterday, which was an increase of $200 over last year's subscription. "This comes from the natives of a land that is in great trouble," Mr. Rand commented. "It is given despite the fact that thousands of dollars have been sent to their fellow countrymen."

Among smaller contributions received with much appreciation at campaign headquarters at 70 Federal Street was $2 saved from penny-a-week dues of the seventh-grade English Club in the Solomon Lewenberg School, Mattapan. "We hope this contribution will make some child happy," said a letter accompanying it.

State employees, solicited under the chairmanship of State Treasurer William E. Hurley, yesterday went to 103.3 per cent of their quota. After Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman of the Metropolitan District Commission had arranged and addressed 12 group meetings of employees, it was reported yesterday that their subscriptions reached 120.3 per cent of the quota.

Scituate still led the suburban communities with 135.2 per cent of its quota, last night. Next came Wakefield with 134.7 per cent and Winthrop with 131.5.

In the districts of Boston proper, Hyde Park led with 153.1 per cent of its quota, closely followed by South Boston Industrial with 152.1 per cent.

Nearing an End

Community Fund Meter

About $300,000 needed to reach $4,645,000 goal.

Anti-Communist Probe In Schools Is Begun

School Superintendent Arthur L. Gould launched his investigation of Communistic activities in Boston schools today. His first move was to call in his chief subordinates and map out a course of procedure.

He announced he did not believe it would be possible for him to complete his examination before next Monday night when the School Committee is scheduled to meet and vote on a proposal for a formal investigation of its own.

This sudden flaring into definite flame of charges that have been whispered around City Hall for several years, and never taken very seriously, was seen as having possible political ramifications.

Observers pointed out that Joseph Lee, the School Committee member who first complained of alleged coercive tactics on the part of a teacher, is on the opposite side of the political fence from most of his colleagues on the Committee and, hence, is subject to some attack.

What Began It

The surface facts in the case appear to be that last Monday night Mr. Lee brought up the charge that a Roxbury Memorial High School teacher had threatened two boys who attended an evening meeting of the American Student Union.

The next night two City Councilors charged the Union with being Communistic and asked for the investigation of Communism in the schools that was begun today by Superintendent Gould.

In the meantime, the charges of Communism were given a new airing in discussions around the city today.

Henry Smith, Chairman of the School Committee, stated that the Committee realized the seriousness of the situation and had been watching it closely.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, a former Member of the Committee, said at his press conference yesterday that when he was serving in that capacity he aided in investigating a similar situation in the Dorchester High School, where pamphlets were being distributed on communistic subjects, and where strikes against organized military training and against the food served in the school cafeteria, were staged. The pamphlets were traced, the Mayor said, to a group which had established headquarters behind the school.

Robert B. Masterson, headmaster of the Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, has presented a statement, prepared at the request of Mr. Smith for the record of the Committee meeting at which Mr. Lee accused Mr. Masterson of trying to coerce students who did not share his views on the Spanish embargo.

Changes Denied

In his statement the schoolmaster denied the accusation completely.

William N. Chambers, Chairman of the New England American Student Union, in a statement, replied to the schoolmaster's charge that the group is "communistic." Its members, he wrote, "show by their actions and programs that their aim is to preserve American democracy by making it serve human rights. . . . The American Student Union has received the endorsement of President Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Dean A. C. Hanford of Harvard, of Kenneth I. Taylor of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and many other educational and community leaders in New England. Nationally, it has achieved indorsements from President Roosevelt, who has commended our work 'to make the campus a fortress of democracy.'"

'Snow and Colder' Forecast

Today's springlike sun, which has sent a million tiny rivulets trickling from ice-packed streets and snow banks, will be obscured late this afternoon by a heavy cloud area which is moving in from the Atlantic Ocean, according to the Weather Bureau. There will be light snow tomorrow with much colder weather preceding it.

Winter sport enthusiasts may be assured that there will be no paucity of snow in the skiing resorts and that sub-freezing temperatures will prevail, keeping the snow in perfect condition for the wooden blades.

For around Boston and vicinity the thermometer is expected to hover around the 20-degree mark tonight, rising somewhat tomorrow.

Downtown pedestrians did a tight-rope act in the middle of Boston's sidewalks today in order to escape an icy shower bath from dripping eaves and from receiving a muddy spattering from passing automobiles.

For several days, now, the Boston street department has been laboring with sharp-pointed picks to clear the thickly ice-coated streets. Today's penetrating sun has done much toward reducing the ice hazard on city streets.

Compulsory School for Motorists

Somerville police today announced a series of safety educational lectures for all motorists involved in future Somerville automobile accidents.

The sessions will be held in Police Headquarters auditorium and feature two motion pictures. One will show the result of hit-and-run crashes and the other will be an educational motor film. Instructions on the fundamentals of safe driving will be the topic of speakers.

Police Chief Thomas Damery said that offenders would receive tickets calling for their attendance and absence would result in court summonses.

Chief Damery, in announcing the safety lectures, stated that there were 928 accidents in the city in 1938, 15 of which were fatal. Of these 219 were property damage collisions. Somerville, in the list of Cities of the Commonwealth of more than 100,000 population, dropped from second to fourth place as a result of five fatal accidents in December.

Feild Reconsideration Urged

Six Harvard and Radcliffe Fine Art students calling themselves "a committee representing interested students" have issued a statement urging reconsideration of the release of Dr. Robert Durant Feild, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard, and demanding "clarification for the undergraduates of the department's policy."

Although University officials gave no specific explanation for the termination of the appointment, an action comparable to dismissal, the Harvard Crimson (student daily), said it was due to Dr. Feild's espousal of the modern aspects of art as exemplified by Walt Disney's cartoons.

Dr. Feild spent six weeks in Hollywood last spring studying the making of cartoons. "The modern animated cartoon is perhaps the only universal art form in history," he said on his return.

The student committee, did not say whether or not it plans to circulate a petition asking reconsideration of Dr. Feild's dismissal.

"The policy of the department needs clarification for the undergraduates," the committee stated. "Dr. Feild in a prominent capacity would work toward this end. We think his dismissal deserves further reconsideration and we have taken it upon ourselves to bring it to the attention of interested persons."

Brandon Named for U. S. Attorney

President Roosevelt today submitted the name of Edmund J. Brandon, prominent Boston attorney and former regional director of the Securities and Exchange Commission here, to the United States Senate for confirmation as United States Attorney for Massachusetts.

A graduate of Boston College and Boston University Law School, Mr. Brandon is a member of the Boston law firm of Burns and Brandon.

The vacancy in the local United States Attorney's office was caused by the appointment in June, 1938, of Francis J. W. Ford, who held the position since the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, to a judgeship of the Federal District Court. Since that time, John A. Canavan, first assistant under Mr. Ford, has been Acting Attorney.

Mr. Brandon's confirmation is expected to be received shortly.

No changes in the local staff are expected.

Sea Cuts an Island

BRISBANE, Australia (AP)—Erosion has given the world a new island. This is part of Stradbroke Island off the coast of Queensland, about half a mile of which has been severed by constant action of the sea.

'Team' Reports on Christianity's Gains

By a Staff Photographer

Members of Madras Conference Delegation in Boston Conference

Left to right: Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Minister of Old South Church, Boston, host at meeting; Miss Mina Soga, only woman delegate from Africa to Madras Conference; Miss Ruth Isabel Seabury, Jamaica Plain, Secretary of American Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Hachiro Yuasa of Kyoto, Japan, former President of Doshisha Christian University, Japan. All four were delegates to third world Christian Missionary Conference at Madras, India, in December.

Christianity's gains told Ministers: Page 1.

Townsend Group Get Promise Of Another Hearing

Overriding objections of Townsend Plan advocates that felt they had been given insufficient notice, the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today proceeded with hearings on five bills affecting the famous plan for bringing recovery by pensioning those 60 years and over.

John D. Elliott, field operator in New England for the Townsend group, sought the postponement, arguing that the handful of persons present was not a fair representation of Townsend forces in Massachusetts. He said he had not had sufficient time to get out the representation he wanted.

The Committee conceded that the Townsend group could doubtless pack the State House Gardner Auditorium if they wanted, and agreed to hold another hearing later, if desired.

Limited Field of Action

Two of the measures under consideration by the Legislature seek "a full and impartial hearing by Congress" of the Townsend plan, while three other measures call for outright passage by Congress.

It was pointed out that all the Massachusetts Legislature could do would be to memorialize Congress as to their wishes.

The plan to ask Congress for a full hearing was included as a plank in the campaign platform of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Representative Philip Sherman, Republican, and Paul McCarthy, Democrat, clashed over it at the very outset of the hearing.

Representative Sherman insisted that Congress has no right to deny a hearing to the tens of thousands of persons who are interested in it.

Sharp Division on Views

Representative McCarthy replied: "Don't you think that a Congress which put in the CCC, the PWA, and other agencies would give this measure a fair hearing?"

Representative McCarthy then assailed Representative Sherman for having filed the measure just five days before the election, "as a political gesture."

Governor Saltonstall did not appear to urge his Townsend plank, but sent his secretary, Daniel J. Lynch.

The hearing then adjourned.

Ships Find Only Wreckage At Spot Where Ship Sent S. O. S.

With wreckage reported strewn over the waters near the position last radioed by the British freighter Maria De Larrinaga 1,100 miles east of Boston, rescue ships on the spot concluded the vessel had foundered and, therefore, concentrated their search for life boats bearing the crew of 37.

The Holland-American liner Veendam was the first to report arrival at the position given by the British ship before its radio was silenced. The Veendam radioed it had found several floating ladders and a table top, but no boats.

Heavy Seas Reported

The American Scantic liner Scanmail reported reaching the Larrinaga's position at 7:15 this morning (Boston time), an hour after the Veendam. The Scanmail reported a northwest gale, and mountainous seas. It was snowing and there was but a half mile of visibility.

The Assciated Press reported three other vessels close by the Larrinaga's last knowns position.

Just before its radio went silent at 7:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) last night, the Larrinaga reported its No. 1 bulkhead was holding and the sea decreasing. The message was picked up at Halifax, N. S., by Canadian Transport Department radio.

Reported Sinking

The Larrinaga's first SOS, received here by Mackay Radio at 1 p. m. yesterday and repeated several times thereafter, said its No. 1 hatch was stove in and it was sinking.

Once shore operators caught an appeal from another ship believed to be the Ireland (CQ) that all vessels clear the air so communication might be established. There was nothing more.

Radiomen suggested the Larrinaga's silence probably meant it had lost its power.

The 3,084-ton craft sailed from Houston, Texas, Jan. 24 for Ireland. Agents said it was in command of T. M. Coghlan.

Repeated distress calls, listing its position as 42.15 north, 46.50 west, set in motion a far-flung rescue effort. The Scanmail was 280 miles away and the Veendam 200 miles off at the first call.

The Queen Mary, 400 miles from the Larrinaga, radioed it was "too far away" to help. The Holland-American liner Noordam, 360 miles, away, turned back on its course upon hearing the Veendam was nearer.

Rumors of Police Shift Denied

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today emphatically denied reports that Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon would be replaced by Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson.

"I never disturb a machine that is running well," the Commissioner said today. "Superintendent Fallon's work is very satisfactory."

Asked if he knew how rumors of a change had become circulated, the Commissioner said he did not, that the matter had not been under discussion, and that the report should be denied.

Superintendent Fallon was named to his present post in 1936 by former Commissioner Eugene F. McSweeney, now State Commissioner of Public Safety.

Hurricane Heroes Are Honored

Charles G. Starling, First Class Seaman attached to the Coast Guard patrolboat General Greene, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., has been awarded a gold medal by Congress, it was announced at the New England Coast Guard Headquarters in the Customhouse Tower this morning.

The Coast Guard seaman was ashore at Woods Hole on Sept. 21, 1938, when the hurricane was raging. He went to the rescue of a man and his son marooned on a telephone pole round which waist-deep water was swirling rapidly. He spent two hours in attempting to reach the pole, with the aid of a line tied to his waist and held at different points by helpers. The son, Mike Neal, was rescued.

Four men of the Cuttyhunk lifeboat station, 16 miles out of New Bedford, it was also announced today, have received letters of commendation from the United States Treasury Department and from Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, for their courage at the time of the hurricane, when they rescued 24 persons in peril. The men were: Alfred Volton, Chief Bos'n's Mate, in charge of the Cuttyhunk station, and Surfmen Norman P. Cupples, James A. Yates, and Allan L. Potter.

Soviet Movie Is Banned By Providence Ruling

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP)—The Bureau of Police and Fire ruled today that Providence movie goers cannot see the Soviet film, "Professor Mamlock," dealing with the persecution of Jews in Germany, which has been shown in many cities throughout the country and has won high praise from motion picture critics.

In a statement explaining their position, members of the Bureau said the Russian picture "is an excellent one to be shown privately and to selected groups" but did not feel "that at the present time, when there seems to be enough hatred in the world, that it should aid in the presentation of either the Russia, the German, the Spanish, or any other controversial point of view."

Mellen Starts Duties As Safety Director

William H. Mellen, former Member of the House of Representatives today started his new duties as State Director of Industrial Safety, following his appointment by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The Executive Council confirmed the appointment yesterday.

Move to Ratify Bill of Rights Wins Support

Message of Governor had urged Legislature to approve Amendments even at this late date.

Several persons appeared before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today, including Joseph Lee, Boston School Committeeman, Manuel Blanc, Legislative Agent for the Communist Party in Massachusetts, and Daniel J. Lynch, Assistant Secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, to favor the Governor's proposal to ratify at this late date the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution.

Several days ago the Governor submitted to the Legislature a special message in which he pointed out that Massachusetts never had ratified the Bill of Rights. He then asked the Legislature to ratify these amendments on or just prior to March 4, the 150th anniversary of their passage.

Mr. Lee, in favoring Governor Saltonstall's proposal, said he feared he might be branded as a Communist because he spoke in favor of ratification. Every time he spoke in favor of free speech or religion, he declared, newspapers led people to believe he was sponsoring un-American ideals.

Mr. Blanc said ratification of the Bill of Rights could not be more timely. He also stated that last fall he was refused a permit in Northampton, Mass., to conduct a political rally although he was candidate for Lieutenant Governor of a legally recognized party.

Day Off in Seven Is Urged for All

Representatives of organized labor and various individuals appeared before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries to favor legislation granting to practically all employees in Massachusetts one day off in every seven.

Miss Margaret Wiesman, Secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, stated that "decent Christian treatment should be afforded employees in hotels, workshops, manufacturing and mercantile establishments."

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, were among the proponents.

Opposition to similar legislation granting one day off in seven to janitors in apartment houses, was voiced by apartment house owners and others.

James M. Rothwell, of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, declared the measure would be impracticable and would result in increased financial hardship to building owners.

T. R. Flynn, Secretary of the Apartment Owners Association of Boston, said most janitors in apartments now enjoy one day off in seven and added that owners are opposed to making this system obligatory.

George H. Chase, representing the Massachusetts Hotel Association and other hotel organizations, insisted that enactment of the hotel law would do irreparable harm to the hotel industry. He declared that most hotels now give their employees a day off, but asked what would happen if the house chef or baker, or other vital employee, were forced to leave the hotel for 24 hours under the proposed law.

Purge in Dever's Office Proposed

Champion of municipal economy in Woburn, Mayor William E. Kane of that city today turned his attention to State affairs as he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation at a hearing on a bill to unify property assessment valuations of public utilities in cities and towns in Massachusetts.

The Mayor took occasion to recommend a purge of Attorney General Paul A. Dever's office in the interests of economy. Since Mr. Dever has been the incumbent of this position, he declared, "salaries in the department have increased $62,000 and general expenses $100,000."

Mr. Kane went on to propose that such services as fire protection might possibly be turned over, in the interests of efficiency, to private companies—on the line of the arrangement whereby private insurance companies provide for the compulsory automobile insurance requirements in the Commonwealth. "We now do everything for insurance companies except collect their premiums," he commented, in passing.

United Aircraft Gets British Order

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—The United Aircraft Corporation announced today receipt of an order from Great Britain for 200 engines and an equal number of propellers which experts said would cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

The statement said the engines would power 200 North American training airplanes and that the order was a repeat of an original received nine months ago.

The motors, of the nine-cylinder Wasp type, rate 600 horsepower at takeoff.

The North American Aviation Inc., manufacturers of combat planes for Army and Navy air forces, is located in Inglewood, Calif.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Huntington Chamber Hall—
"The Physician in Spite of Himself," by Moliere. Presented by The New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Brookline Village—
"Tarnished Angel," with Sally Eilers. 4:25, 8. Also "Artists and Models Abroad," with Jack Benny and Joan Bennett. 2:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack, and Dick Foran. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:50, 6:55, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," starring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Trans-Lux—
"M. G. M. Historical Mystery," Colonel Stoopnagle's "Cavalcade," Pete Smith Specialty on "Dogs," "Inside the White House," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Latest news, "Crime Doesn't Pay," Travel, Music, and Cartoons.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Exeter—
"Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames and Joan Woodbury. 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05. Modern: 12:55, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Devil's Island," featuring Boris Karloff. Also "Zaza," starring Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall and Bert Lahr.

Repertory—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Girl of the Golden West." Also "Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel," with Barry Barnes. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Also "Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Sisters," featuring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe in "Newsboys' Home." Also "There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Stage: Gil Lamb, Gine, Duffen & Lewis, The Gilbert Brothers.

Tremont—
Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Romeo and Juliet." Also "I'll Give a Million," starring Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"How Newsreels Are Made," "King Vulture," "Skating With Evelyn Chandler," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Miracle of Salt Lake," John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," "Bird Dogs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Paris Honeymoon," starring Bing Crosby. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. Also Kay Francis in "Comet Over Broadway." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a.m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

Normandie—
"Everybody Sing," with Allan Jones and Judy Garland. Also "Fast Company," featuring Melvyn Douglas.

State and Orpheum—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. State: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," with Jack Holt. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Uptown—
"Young Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver, and Nat Pendleton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. Tomorrow: "The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Also Shirley Temple in "Just Around the Corner." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Y. W. C. A.—
Concert by the Federal Sinfonietta, a unit of the Federal Music Project. Clarendon Street. 8:15.

Other Events

Lynn Historical Society—
Meeting of the Lynn Historical Society. J. Sanzer Attwill, speaker. Subject: "Samuel MacKintire." Charles J. H. Woodbury Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Print Galleries, by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Compacts Plan For an All-N. E. Sales Tax Urged

Possibility of a New England sales tax compact loomed today following a favorable report emerging from the Legislative Committee on State Administration on a proposal to set up a recess commission to draw up sales tax compacts with other states.

Some tax authorities, looking toward the sales tax as the only major source of revenue to relieve overburdened real estate, believe an interstate compact, under which all the New England States would set up individual sales tax laws, would eliminate some objections to this tax scheme.

These advocates say that such a compact would remove the objections that a Massachusetts sales tax would result in citizens in border cities buying their merchandise in cities in bordering states.

Any compacts drawn up by the commission would not be effective until ratified by the various State Legislatures.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Committee on Insurance swiftly reported adversely on 17 bills calling for flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance. The annual bills were supported mainly by Boston members of the Legislature. The hearing was held yesterday.

Home Credit Bill Expected to Pass

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's efforts to boost the amount to which homesteads in Massachusetts shall be exempt from attachment by creditors appeared due for complete legislative success today as the bill increasing the exemption from $800 to $4,000 rested in the House of Representatives.

The Senate passed the legislation to be engrossed yesterday, without trouble. This action was the exact reverse of the previous legislative attitude. Not until Governor Saltonstall proposed the increased exemption in his inaugural address did the Legislature take any interest in the proposal, although legislators have filed similar bills in previous years.

Under the legislation, which the House is expected adopt quickly, a man owning a $10,000 home, for example, on which he has a $6,000 mortgage and a $4,000 equity, would be completely exempt. But if his equity were more than $4,000 the amount above that figure could be attached by creditors.

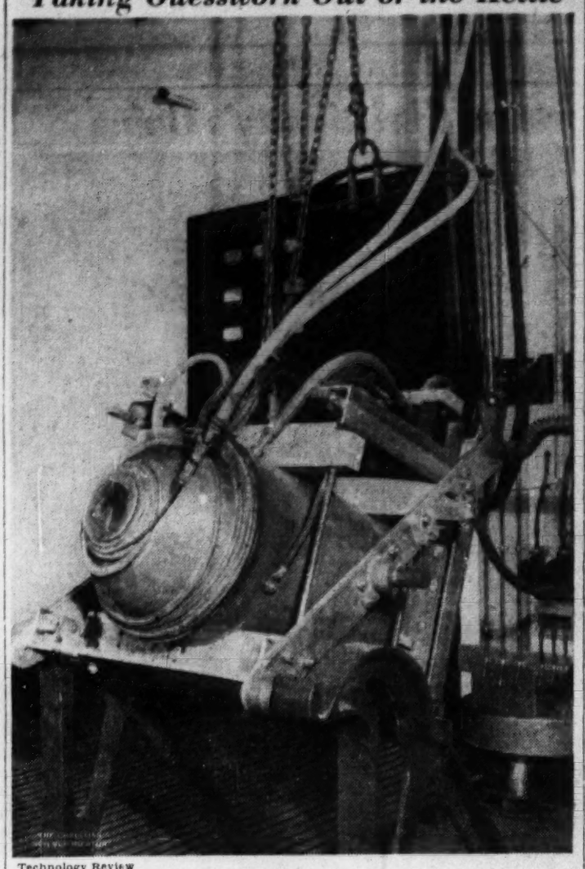
The new provisions to become effective on Jan. 1, 1940, are expected to be of particular value to persons owning low cost homes. The present $800 provision was provided in a law adopted more than 75 years ago.

N. H. Cuts Truck Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—As an aid to timber-salvaging operations, the New Hampshire Legislature has passed a bill granting owners of trucks engaged in timber-salvaging work a one-third reduction in motor vehicle registration rates.

Taking Guesswork Out of the Kettle



Technology Review

Vacuum Induction Furnace

Tilted part way to pouring position. Incasing drum, dome, and power lines are seen.

Steel Studied In Liquid Form By Tech Inquirers

Investigations involving a vacuum induction furnace, for use in steelmaking, are being made at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under Prof. John Chipman of the department of metallurgy. Steel made in vacuum may some day disclose new chemical laws governing the behavior of the solution of various materials in a liquid state, concerning which present knowledge is slight.

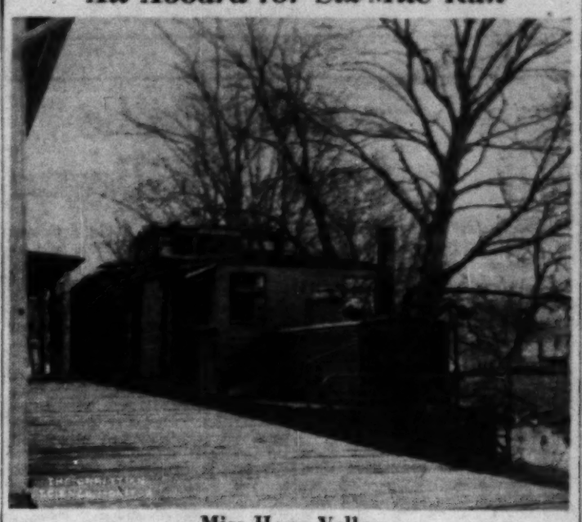
The Technology Review comments on the novel furnace and its connection with the industry, by pointing out the empirical situation of present methods of open-hearth steelmaking, where rule-of-thumb procedure is used to determine, for example, the temperature of a melt. "One way of doing," says the Review, "is to thrust a steel rod into the furnace and judge the temperature there by the rate at which, and the ways in which, the rod is melted. Such methods are enforced upon the steelmaker by the lack of refractories tough enough to protect thermo-couples against the intense heat of the process and the erosive action of slag."

Experimentation with various types of thermocouples (bimetallic "thermometers" for measuring furnace temperature) and with methods of protecting them, is incidental to the research program.

Steel in liquid state during manufacture is in contact with slag and with several gases. The focus of the Technology study is on reactions which occur between these and the molten metal. The main reactions are those having to do with the removal by oxidation of impurities in the raw pig iron or scrap iron. Those are principally carbon, silicon, and phosphorous, rising from the melt to the slag floating on the surface.

Eventually, a cutting down of the time of manufacture, as well as improvement on methods of securing high quality steel, is hoped for through greater understanding of the mechanism of removing carbon from steel. This is usually the slowest of the removal processes.

All Aboard for Six-Mile Run



Miss Hope Valley

R. I. Has One-Man Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOOD RIVER JUNCTION, R. I.—A six-mile railroad, having a single employee, but a reciprocal pass agreement with the Nation's biggest roads, is a novelty shown visitors to this section of New England.

Built in 1874, the road has served Wood River Junction, where the line joins the New Haven Railroad, and the six miles between Hope Valley for the past 65 years. Once it made money and employed 10 men, but in recent years patronage has fallen off and, in 1937, the New Haven decided to abandon it.

Roy Rawlings, Hope Valley grain merchant, bought it to insure some way of getting shipments in and out. He cut the personnel down to one, Reat Scholfield.

Mr. Scholfield's day begins at 7:30 o'clock in the morning when, as Janitor, he starts the fire in the Hope Valley Station.

As freight agent he loads the combination caboose-freight car. Then he goes to his office to spend a few minutes as Superintendent. If there is an empty freight car to be returned to Wood River Junction he couples it to the caboose. If a passenger wishes to make the trip he is given the privilege of riding on an improvised rumble seat on the gasoline locomotive. After oiling the engine and releasing the air brakes, he puts his hand on the throttle and becomes, officially, Engineer Scholfield.

He makes no stops during the 18-minute ride to the Junction, unless, of course, it is to push a recalcitrant cow off the track, for on this railroad it is the engineer who "stops, looks, and listens."

The owner, Mr. Rawlings, exchanges passes with heads of other railroads. His predecessor in office traveled far and wide with his passes and was received as a fellow railroad president, although he controlled but six miles of track.

Taxi and Dog-Race Victories Add Feathers to Norton's Hat

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Defeat of dog racing in Hyde Park and abolition of the taxi-stand monopoly by the Mayor and City Council should add to the political and public stature of Councilor Clement A. Norton. On both measures the Councilor's activities annoyed, even angered some of his associates. But both were derided on the side for which Mr. Norton campaigned.

In the taxi case the vociferous Councilor from Hyde Park (together with Councilors Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., and Sidney Rosenburg of Dorchester) took the side of the Independent Taxi Operators Association, speaking over the radio in their behalf before the November election when the taxi referendum came before the people.

But when Councilor Norton demanded a Finance Commission investigation of the City Council after charges had been made that four Councilors had visited the I. T. O. A. to inquire about a "slush fund" he incurred the malice of several members; notwithstanding that the four Councilors who made that visit did not come forward voluntarily with an explanation.

Target

So irritated were some of the Councilors by Mr. Norton's demand for a Fin Com investigation and the subsequent admission under oath to the Commission of four Councilors that they did visit the I. T. O. A., it became evident to those closely associated with the Council that Mr. Norton would be the subject of attack when the opportunity presented itself.

This came on the dog racing issue, before the taxi question had been settled. When the first petition for a dog track at Readville was presented to the Council, Mr. Norton did not oppose the track, nor did he press with any particular zeal for a public hearing on the petition. As a result, the Council approved the petition the same day it came before the body. Angry protests were heard from many sections of Hyde Park and Councilor Norton was placed, by his own actions, in an embarrassing position.

At once the Councilor issued statements blandly denying that he voted on the dog track. He was out of the room, he said, when the vote was taken. He demanded the Council reconsider its action and threatened, in his customary volcanic terms, to lead a march of protest on City Hall that would go down in history as a famous event. But he also admitted that he fumbled the ball on this issue.

This defense by Mr. Norton, which to political observers could not be termed other than decidedly weak, only further antagonized the Councilors who then bitterly criticised the Hyde Park Councilor. Fortunately for Mr. Norton, it is believed, Mayor Tobin vetoed the petition.

On the second petition, a public hearing was held at which Mr. Norton was a leader in the opposition. He was one of five Councilors to vote against granting the petition; and he continued to do his part in the Hyde Park drive against dog racing, calling for a mass demonstration at City Hall.

Before this was held, newspapers prominently forecast that the Mayor would sign the petition. Thereupon Councilor Norton the same day came to City Hall and conferred with Mayor Tobin. Three other leaders from the district also arrived at City Hall, and after Mr. Norton has conferred with the Mayor he invited Mr. Tobin to sit down with the group. In fact, Mr. Norton himself ushered the group into the Mayor's office in his customarily spontaneous "to think is to act" manner!

Subsequently Mayor Tobin, unable to decide whether the majority in Hyde Park approved or disapproved of dog racing, held the plebiscite and the dog track was rejected.

Position Upheld

Councilor Norton's position on dog racing, although completely reversed from his first stand, was thus upheld. The Councilor stated that he had not investigated dog racing thoroughly when the first petition came before him and believed the people of the ward was in favor of it.

Discounting whether or not Mr. Norton's explanations were convincing, the fact remains that he correctly gauged the public sentiment of Readville and parts of Hyde Park by opposing the dog track. His fight against the petition apparently played a part in the decision of the Mayor to hold the plebiscite by which the dog track was defeated.

The Hyde Park Councilor appears to have survived well the taxis and the dogs, issues on which he became the center of controversy. He will probably remain a Councilor apart at meetings henceforth this year and must be ever alert to attempts to undermine his prestige. But he has re-established himself politically for today and has won an important victory over his associates, some of whom would have liked to have seen the Councilor left out on a limb because of the dogs.

Hartford Ready to Start On Flood Control Program

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Feb. 9—While the controversy over flood-control reservoirs in the Connecticut River Valley continues, Hartford is getting its own protection from Connecticut River floods. United States Army engineers are ready, it was announced this week, to call for bids on one section of a huge dike planned to extend along the entire river front of the city.

The complete project, including conduits for two tributary streams that flow into the Connecticut, and pumping stations to keep them flowing when the main river is at flood, will cost $2,500,000. The portion now ready for construction is estimated at $1,600,000.

Protecting the City from flood levels up to 45 feet, several feet higher than the river's record crest, the dike will change the entire six-mile waterfront of Hartford. Visualized as part of the development, although not included in the $2,500,000 figure, is a modern four-lane divided highway on top of the new dike, providing a direct north-south route for traffic through the City. Members of the Hartford Flood Commission this week asked the General Assembly to approve a bill under which the State Highway Department would build the road, as a State trunk line.

Financing for the dike has already been secured from City funds, PWA grants and WPA funds. If the General Assembly approves, the State would pay for the highway.

Racing Issue Raised

Horse racing, dog racing, and parimutuel betting have cropped up as issues again in the General Assembly. Four years ago, after a stiff fight, both Houses adopted a bill legalizing the betting machines, but the bill was vetoed by Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. Connecticut's Fairfield County, close to New York, is held up as a favorable location for a big racing plant, and this year the idea is being presented again. The reported plan is to establish a greyhound racing track near the New York State line. Another bill seeks to legalize pari-mutuel betting on harness races, a sport which has continued to hold its followers in Connecticut since the days when it was the chief attraction of county fairs. Betting of any sort is illegal under present Connecticut statutes.

Harvard Lecture About Irish Folk

Because of the wide interest shown in a lecture on Irish folklore to be given Wednesday night, Feb. 15, by Prof. James Delargy, of University College, Dublin, the meeting has been shifted from the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard to the New Lecture Hall in order that all those interested may have seats.

A foremost authority on Irish oral tradition, Dr. Delargy is editor of the Folklore of Ireland Society Journal and Director of the Irish Folklore Commission. He has studied Irish traditions in all parts of his native land, and has also traveled in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, and Germany, to study folklore research and collection methods.

'Edison Day' Observance Urged

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today requested citizens of the Commonwealth to obseve Saturday as "Edison Day" in memory of the 92nd anniversary of Thomas Elva Edison.

"A succession of inventions that flowed from the fertile mind of Thomas Alva Edison," he said, inaugurated a new era in comfort, convenience, and enjoyment. His genius gave birth to industries already valued in billions of dollars, created jobs for millions of our country's citizens and established new methods of organized research whose eventual value is beyond the realm of conjecture."

Edison's first invention, an electrical vote recorder, was completed in Boston while he was a young man.

Compensation Act Change Proposed

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, appearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries today, favored a bill which would enable an injured person to collect workmen's compensation payments and at the same time proceed against the third party responsible for the accident.

Joseph Bear, counsel for the Workmen's Compensation Division of the Legal Aid Society, said the measure was intended to allow an injured perrson to sue a third party and to collect his compensation within a year.

John W. Downs of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts opposed the bill. He said it would prove detrimental to employers and would increase the premium rates on workmen's compensation.

German Refugees to Study at Harvard

The first two German refugee students to be awarded scholarships for study at Harvard under the auspices of the Harvard Refugee Committee were announced today by the University in a surprise move. It was understood that the scholarships would not be awarded until next September, but the success of the Committee in raising the necessary funds through a student and alumni drive made money available for the beginning of the second semester.

The two recipients are Karl W. Deutch, a refugee from the Sudeten area in Czecho-Slovakia, who received a doctor's degree in law and political sciences with high honors from Charles University, Prague, last year, and Kurt Herzfeld, a refugee from Austria, who studied a year at the University of Vienna.

Both students arrived in this country only a few months ago and were selected on the basis of outstanding scholastic merit and need. Mr. Deutch will study in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, specializing in economics and political science, while Mr. Herzfeld will be an undergraduate in the College, concentrating in economics.

Under the leadership of Robert E. Lane '39, of New York City, the Refugee Committee has subscribed $11,000 from Harvard student and faculty members, and $2,300 from alumni. Last November, the Harvard Corporation voted to establish 20 new scholarships of $500 each for qualified refugee students of any creed from Germany, provided that each scholarship be supplemented by an equal amount raised by the Committee.

'Ivy' Division To Hear Cummins

Veterans of the Fourth "Ivy" Division of the United States Army will gather at the Hotel Lenox in Boston on Feb. 18, at a reunion to be held in conjunction with the local observance of National Defense week, it was announced today. Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, new Commander of the First Corps Area, has agreed to address the gathering.

General Cummins received his commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1903 after graduating from St. Louis University. He has served as Divisional Machine Gun Officer of the Seventh Division, A. E. F., as Executive Officer of the Fifteenth Infantry in China, as a member of the War Department General Staff, and of the Infantry Board, and as Director of the War Plans Division Course at the Army War College.

Fourth Division veterans wishing to attend the meeting, or to bring friends, are asked to get in touch with Ben Pollack, secretary, at 100 Summer Street.

Babes of Press Belled at Harvard

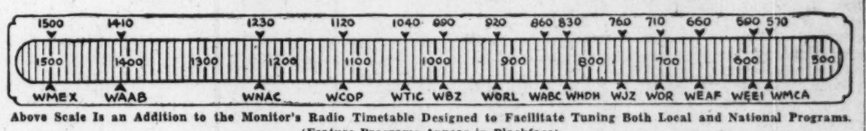
Cowbells tinkled merrily in the Harvard Yard and around Harvard Square all day yesterday—but it was not because Charles T. "Copey" Copeland was exercising the traditional right of his Boylston professorship which carries with it the privilege of pasturing a cow in the Yard precincts.

These cowbells dangled from the waists of 11 students, labeling them as freshman and sophomore candidates of the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate newspaper, as, they rushed through their hectic one-day initiation after weeks of "heeling" for the college daily. The college forbids initiations to last longer than one day, but ingenious Crimson editors managed to crowd plenty of action into the allotted time.

Among the antics of the neophytes were: skiing down Massachusetts Avenue; a cream puff battle at the bus terminal; the presentation of a live—and loudly honking—goose to the members of the Harvard News Office force in University Hall; marching in to join the weekly dinner of Lowell House tutors at noon, where they silently munched box lunches while sedate faculty members struggled with their dignity; and exacting a kiss from those Radcliffe art students emerging from Fogg Museum who had not been warned to exit by the rear door.

Colonel Apted, head of the Harvard Yard police, and his minions also spent a busy day keeping up with the initiates and restoring order.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour; talk	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather: music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Racio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Income Tax Talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"This Changing World"	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Rep. Philip G. Bowker	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	"Dance Time"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour: Mary Martin, songs; Bob Hawk;	Sportsmen's Show	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Franchot Tone and	'Glass Bottles': drama	Sam Levene; Walter	Highlights, Half-tones	Legion speaker
8:30 Sylvia Sidney in	Rochester Philharmonic	Huston; orchestra	"Sinfonietta" with	Claire Dillon, soprano
8:45 sketch; orchestra	Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.		Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Rochester Philharmonic Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	"Good News of 1939": Frank Morgan; Fanny	Jack Fisher's Orchestra Red Norvo's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru" "Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Brice; Eleanor Powell,	"Famous First Facts":	"Mid-Week Forum": Er-
9:45 teur hour,	ing": "How Can We Put	guest; orchestra	Interviews	ling C. Olsen
10:00 "Tune-Up Time":	the Unemployed Back	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": sym-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Gladys Swarthout;	to Work?" Questions	Bob Burns; Katherine	phony orch.; vocalists	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:30 Walter O'Keefe	"New England Talks it	Meisle, soprano; John	Cleveland Philharmonic-	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 Dr. W. B. Cannon.	Over"	Trotter's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Smile Parade"; variety	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk.	Air"; "I Like Music"	Baron and His Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballentine, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Women's Page"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian musical program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Melodic Tones"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	Piano soloist	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour; Dr. Walter Dam-	Bucknell University	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	rosch, conductor	Glee Club	"Songs of the Past"
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciation Tour	"Treasures in Melody"	John Kiley, baritone
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Frank Vanay, tenor	Sport reports
3:30 Columbia Chamber	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boy Scout Anniversary	Owen J. Galvin, talk
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream"	Gordon's String Choir
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"	"Sweet Music"
8:30 Burns and Allen;	National Lawyers Guild:	baritone; Frank Black's	Frank R. McNinch, FCC	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	Sec. Harold L. Ickes	Orchestra	Chairman	Johannes Steel
9:00 Orson Welles and	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Madeleine Carroll	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 in Archer's "The	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	"Against the Law":	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:45 Green Goddess"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time": dram-	Dance Orchestra
10:15 Station" drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Penn A. G. Games	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 Barry Wood, songs.	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Red Norvo's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	George Olsen's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse";	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	"Day's End"

Station WIXAL

For Friday, Feb. 10

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.

8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "A Teacher Speaks", James L. Hegzie.

8:15 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag": comments from listeners.

8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Internal Combustion Engines," Prof. Hilding Carlson.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 10

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Maine Penobscot Asks 'Full Meal' In Legislature

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 9 (AP)—Speaking softly in homely simile, Pauline Shay, member of the Penobscot Indian tribe, yesterday told a legislative committee:

"Maine's treatment of Indian representatives in the Legislature is as a hostess inviting them to a feast—eating the steak and fine fixings herself and offering the Indians the 'jacket' of the baked potato."

Asking that Indian representatives (who cannot vote) be paid $600 a year like other members, instead of $200, she added, "We appreciate the seat of honor offered our representatives, but honor does not pay bills. Our Representatives must pay the same costs as other members. Why discriminate against a group or tribe which is struggling so hard to get ahead?"

Flood

(Continued from Page 1)

Government exclusive jurisdiction over land taken for flood control. Mr. Marshall insisted that the Governor's bill would open the door for future Federal power development in Massachusetts. To support this claim, he referred to the 1938 Federal Flood Control Act, which he pointed out, authorized the erection of dams for flood control "and other purposes."

Discretion Given

Mr. Marshall interpreted the words "and other purposes" to mean power development, because, he said, the Federal Government in the same Act is given discretion to erect pen stocks in dams where power development is possible.

Mr. Marshall contended that "it would be a frightful price to pay for flood control to put the Federal Government in a position to control New England economically and politically."

When asked what should be done if the Federal Government refuses to build flood control projects except on its own terms, Mr. Marshall told the Committee that the New England States should co-operate in building flood control dams without Federal aid.

Today's hearings followed the appearance of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts before the Judiciary Committee last Monday, to support the proposed legislation. At that time Senator Walsh stated that power development at the flood control site would not be possible until another act is passed by Congress later. Mr. Marshall argued that such congressional action would quickly follow.

Alexander Lincoln of Brookline, representing the Liberty League, asked the Committee not to take hasty action on the proposal and warned that "it is extremely likely that Federal control of power in this Commonwealth will result. You saw it happen a few years ago with respect to Muscle Shoals. We are dealing for all time in this matter. It is a permanent right which is being ceded, and we should take care of the sovereign rights of this State."

George H. Fernald Jr., counsel for the Boston & Albany Railroad, stated that he believed that if in later years the Federal Government attempts to develop power at the flood control reservoirs, the State will be able to obtain an injunction in a Federal court.

Representative John W. Coddaire, Jr., (D) of Haverhill, member of the special commission appointed to survey flood and hurricane damage, urged speedy flood control action.

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New Dartmouth Outing Club Ravine Camp

Situated at Mt. Moosilauke, near Warren, N. H., it opens to the skiing public this week end. The main building in a group of three faces Dartmouth's celebrated racing trail, Hell's Highway. It contains a large social room with wide windows affording a panorama of the mountain tops. Another cabin has bunkroom accommodations for 32 skiers. The cross marks the end of Hell's Highway and the final pitch of a 100-foot drop into the ravine below the main cabin.

Dartmouth Annual Carnival Stars Week End

For Dartmouth men, their own "Madri Gras of the North,"—the Dartmouth Outing Club's twenty-ninth annual Winter Carnival—beginning tomorrow when the New York and the Boston specials unload hundreds of fair carnival guests at Hanover-Norwich Station, tops ski news of the week end.

For the general skiing public, the D. O. C. jamboree finds competition in the arrival in New York tonight of Hannes Schneider, Austrian ski-meister, on his way to North Conway, N. H., to become head of the Eastern Slope Ski School at North Conway and Jackson and director of ski activities at the Eastern Slope Inn. A reception to the famous teacher of St. Anton am Arlberg, who had the temerity to cross Führer Hitler after the Anschluss, will be held at the Inn Saturday afternoon. With Mr. Scheider are his wife, a daughter, Herta, and a son, Herbert, who will join the staff of the school.

The opening of the Dartmouth Outing Club's Ravine Camp at Mt. Moosilauke, near Warren, will take place on the carnival week-end, after many months of work under the direction of Ross McKenney, woodsman advisor of the Club. The new camp, which faces the famous Hell's Highway Ski Trail, includes two main buildings, a large main lodge with a spacious social and living room and a bunkhouse, both constructed from spruce logs.

New Hampshire

Also scheduled for the week end in New Hampshire are the Women's Eastern Slalom Championship at Hanover on Sunday, under the auspices of the Ski Club Carcajop; an interscholastic winter sports meet at Littleton Saturday; the Northern New England Speed Skating Championships Sunday at East Andover; and the Suncook Winter Carnival Saturday and Sunday under the auspices of the Lion D'Or Snowshoe Club.

Cushing Academy will hold its 18th annual winter carnival during the week end. One of the oldest continuous winter carnivals in New England, Cushing has carried out Dartmouth traditions under the direction of L. Clyde Cooke, Dartmouth, '12, who started the carnivals in 1920 and has directed them ever since.

This year the interscholastic ski meet, which is the center of activity for Saturday, will feature a closed invitation group consisting of Phillips Andover, Deerfield, Worcester, Lawrence, Leland & Gray and Cushing Academies.

Free Ski Tow

Charles C. Beebe, Jr., of Hollis, N. H., President of Temple Mountain Ski Tow, Inc., whose North Woodstock tow has been running free of charge to people living in Lincoln and North Woodstock on Tuesday afternoons, announces that he will put the same system in operation at the Temple Mountain tow. This tow will be free Tuesdays for all persons living within a radius of 40 miles of Temple, N. H. (Route 101). To further encourage skiing in the Monadnock region, residents within 40 miles may ski for half rates after 3 p. m., except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Fun in North

Sanctioned by the New England Skating Association, and directed by Thomas H. Andrews, New Hampshire representative of the Northern New England section championship competition, will be held at East Andover on Feb. 12, with 220-yard, 440-yard, half-mile, and mile men's speed skating titles at stake, and the half-mile title for women. Junior speed skating and novelty races will also be staged, as well as races open to Lakes region high school skaters, and a race will probably be arranged for the Proctor Academy skating title.

To round out the week end, skiing and skating events for children are being arranged for the preceding Saturday afternoon, followed by a hot bean supper open to the public, and a carnival ball and queen contest in the evening.

On Sunday, Mt. Cardigan, in the Newfound region, will be the scene of the Newfound Region Downhill Race. Entrees will be from the member ski clubs of the region. Teams of six men each will be entered from Lowell, Boston, Bristol, New Hampton, and Lynn.

Outdoors Frolic Plan at Saugus

Extensive plans for a winter sports program next Sunday at Breakheart, Saugus, have been made by the Metropolitan District Commission—WPA Division of Recreation, it was announced by Edward L. Farrell, director of this project, today. There will be a long hike, a nature stroll with commentary by a staff naturalist, an entertainment, cooking at the lodge, skating and skiing.

Special busses will leave the Everett Terminal of the Boston Elevated at 10:15 a. m. and will return to Boston about 5:30 p. m. Apart from the skiing and skating, the events will be held whatever the weather may turn out to be. Interested persons are invited to get further details from the MDC-WPA Recreation Office at 20 Somerset Street.

State Landmark Burns

WESTER, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP)—The 138-year-old Joslin House, one of the old-time hosteleries of southern Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire last night with a loss estimated at $40,000. Thirty-five guests fled safely. A 50-room annex was untouched.

Reorganization Of U. C. C. Before Bay State Senate

The Republican-dominated Bay State Senate was preparing today to push through legislation to reorganize the State Unemployment Compensation Commission and set up a single director in place of a three-member commission.

Following passage of the bill in the House of Representatives along strictly party lines, the Senate scheduled today's session especially to rush through the bill. Ordinarily the Senate would not meet again for full business until Monday.

The Republican majority in the House beat down several Democratic attempts to make certain the transfer to the new organization of all the civil service employees now employed under the present commission. The reorganization legislation would allow the director to drop some employees found unnecessary. To counter Democratic attacks, Republicans insisted that the director in hiring additional personnel later would be required to rehire those dropped in the transfer.

The vote on engrossment in the House was 136 to 87. During the debate Democratic leaders insisted the bill was a means to "massacre" Democratic office holders.

Bill Gentles Way Of Part Payment

Title to goods sold on the installment basis would pass from the seller to the buyer after 75 per cent of the selling price had been paid, according to the terms of a bill considered today by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. It provided that process of law could be used, in the event the balance was left unpaid, instead of giving the seller the right to repossession, as at present.

Harry N. Guterman of the Boston Retail Furniture Dealers' Association opposed the measure. He said installment buying is responsible for the high standard of living in this country.

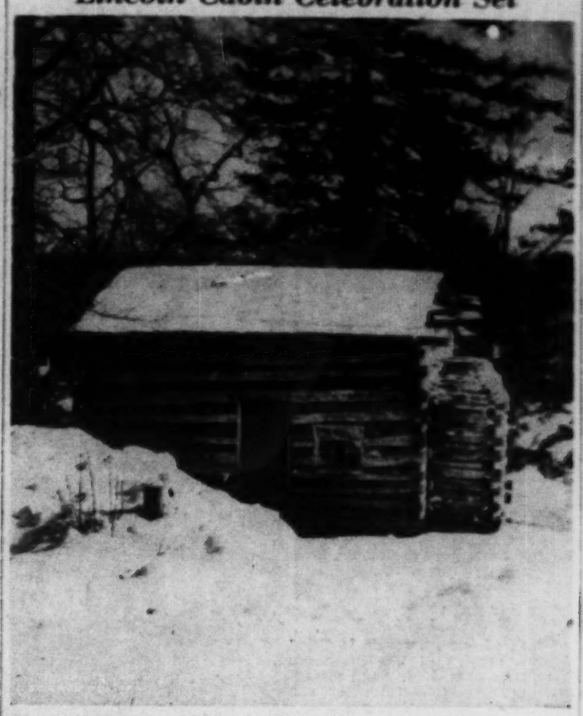
Mr. Guterman contended the bill would defeat its own purpose by driving business to unscrupulous dealers, as there could be found ways to circumvent the law. He said the goods could be sold on the mortgage instead of the credit basis.

Nine Men Indicted In WPA Checks Case

A campaign by Federal prosecutors to prevent the theft of WPA checks from WPA workers made progress today as a Grand Jury indicted nine men charged with taking WPA checks totaling $200.

The men are accused of taking checks from mail boxes at the homes of WPA workers or in other ways, forging the endorsements of the relief workers named on the checks and cashing the checks at stores. The indictments were handed up to Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court.

Lincoln Cabin Celebration Set



Copy of Cabin Where Great Emancipator Was Born

Preparations are being made for an even greater attendance than usual at the public opening of Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes' Lincoln Cabin on Feb. 12 because Lincoln's Birthday anniversary falls on Sunday. The Cabin is located on her estate at 215 Adams Street, at the top of Milton Hill, only a short distance from Milton Village.

The Cabin, a copy of the one in which Lincoln was born, will be open from 2 to 5 p. m. and, as usual, no tickets will be required. Miss Forbes has sent special invitations to American Legion posts all over the State. A special guest will be Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee of Brookline.

There will be an address and a band concert. Two thousand pictures of the Cabin have been made ready for distribution to school children, with a large number of copies of the addresses made by the late Louis Coolidge.

Kane Taboos Sleepworking

Carrying on his drive for "100 per cent efficiency in firemen who are suing the city for 100 per cent pay" Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn commented this morning on what he believed was unnecessary illumination last night in fire stations where night shifts were sitting up through the cold, grey hours, on his orders. He issued a new order that lights should be kept on full only in the rooms in which the men sat.

It has been the habit of the night shift to sleep comfortably in bed, unless an alarm rang, the Mayor found yesterday.

"This is the only work I know of where a man is working while sleeping," he exclaimed, after discovering that men on both the 12-hour day shift and the 12-hour night shift are getting paid at the rate of $42 a week.

Wasting no time, the militant Mayor, irked by suits brought against the city by all the paid firemen except his brother, Michael, the chief, for five weeks back pay, ordered the beds removed to the Police Headquarters storeroom. Later he disclosed that he had obtained the key to the storeroom to guard against use of the beds by the police on duty.

The 21 policemen, including Chief Charles R. McCauley, yesterday had followed the example of the paid firemen and filed suits against the city of Woburn for back pay in 1938.

While the firemen's bedding was resting in a truck outside the Central Fire Station, preparatory to being carted away, it burst into flames. A passerby, seeing the conflagration, ran into the firehouse to give the alarm and firemen hurried out with extinguishers and quenched the blaze.

Informed of this incident, Mr. Kane exclaimed: "I ask you now, are these men worth $42 a week apiece to the Woburn taxpayers? Their own beds catch fire right under their eyes in their own front yard. Can you picture any fathers or mothers feeling secure in their homes at night with that sort of protection?"

The Mayor is going ahead with plans for examinations to determine the fitness of firemen to hold their position.

The PEMIGEWASSET

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Legal Holidays Come Mondays In Maine Proposal

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 9 (AP)—Long week ends for Maine folks were sought today by Representative Joy Daw (R) of Kennebunkport, who filed a bill with the Legislature to have all holidays, except Christmas, Thanksgiving and Arbor Day, fall on Monday.

New dates for the changed holidays would be: Washington's Birthday, fourth Monday in February; Patriots' Day, third Monday in April; Memorial Day, last Monday in May; Independence Day, first Monday in July; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Columbus Day, second Monday in October; Armistice Day, second Monday in November.

The Committee on Reference of Bills recommended the matter be considered by the Legislative Publicity Committee.

Dr. Buell Backs Open Arms Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9—As long as the European countries have the cash to buy American-made munitions, and the means for transportation, let them buy all they want, said Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, in a talk to the Pittsfield League of Women Voters recently.

Dr. Buell believes that if the United States leaves its munitions market open, Great Britain and France will be strengthened to such an extent that the dictator countries either would not dare to make war or a war would not last long enough to get the United States involved.

Dr. Buell stated that the international situation is, and will become even more, dominated by the policy of the United States. For economic reasons, such as trade with South America, he said, it would be difficult for this country to stay out of war, unless it were a short one.

Action Every Minute—Emil Liers' 12 Retrieving Otters — Wild Northern Timber Wolves in Sledge Harness—Bait Casting Wizardry by 5-Year-Old Larry Long—Candid Camera Contest, Substantial Prizes — Log Rolling, Canoe Tilting, Wood Chopping Contests—Deep Sea Fishing Exhibit—Angie Harvey, Girl Fly Casting Expert—Sailboats, Motorboats, Trailers—New England and Canadian Exhibits—Archery—Many Other Attractions.

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Providence, R. I.	.40	.25	Springfield, Mass.	.60	.30
Portland, Me.	.75	.40	Rutland, Vt.	.85	.45

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Crimson Sextet Resumes Action Saturday Night—Canadian Runner in B. A. A. Meet

Harvard to Meet St. Nick's In First Contest in Month

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Except for two practice games with the Junior Olympics and the Brae Burn Hockey Club, Harvard's varsity sextet will play its first game since Jan. 14 when it faces the St. Nicholas H. C. of New York at the Arena Saturday night.

During the month's layoff due to midyears, however, the Crimson has been practicing almost daily at the Skating Club rink in Brighton under supervision of Coach Clark Hodder, who in the few short months he has been in charge has done remarkably well.

Five Out of Nine

In nine scheduled games so far this season, Harvard has won five, including victories over Southern California, Queen's, and Princeton. The Crimson is tied for fourth, right behind the Canadian entries, in the Triple I League race, and is tied for first with Dartmouth and Princeton in the still young Quad League battle.

The two recent practice games, in which Harvard beat the Juniors 10 to 3 and last night lost to Brae Burn 10 to 6, do not count in the schedule. Against the Juniors, by agreement of the coaches, no penalties were called and no body-checking was allowed. Last night, although stiff checks were handed out, no penalties were awarded.

In the Brae Burn game, the Harvard sextet looked extremely good at times, especially the first line of Capt. Austie Harding, Joe Patrick, and Warren Winslow, which accounted for five of the six Crimson tallies. The defense of Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson also had its moments when it spilled George Owen, present M. I. T. coach and former Bruins player, and Johnny Garrison, who once played with the Olympics.

Harding to Work Hard

While the first Harvard line will probably hold its own against the speedy St. Nicks, the other waves may find the going difficult. Harding may find himself called upon to repeat his iron-man stunt of the last Princeton game, when he played nearly 50 of the 60 minutes to spark his team to a surprising 5-to-2 victory.

The St. Nick's, a team composed mostly of ex-Ivy College stars, boast an outstanding record in that they are undefeated in league play since 1937 and are defending champions this season of their New York Amateur Hockey Association championship. Although they have been beaten by Princeton, Southern California, and Brock Hall in exhibition games this season, their league record is 13 wins, one tie, and no defeats.

Heading the New York aggregation is Fred Moseley of Dover, Mass., former Harvard captain and now captain of the St. Nicks. Fred's brand of hockey seems to pay dividends, for he is the team's high scorer. In the game with the New York Sporting Club last Sunday, which the St. Nicks won 12 to 3, Fred scored five goals.

Former College Stars

The New York line-up will find Tom Stockhausen in goal, Blake Shepard and Bob Burke on defense, and Moseley teamed with Bob Cooke and Bob Nilon at forward. Stockhausen, Shepard, and Cooke are former Yale players, Burke was Princeton's captain and star last year, while Nilon was graduated from Clarkson Tech. St. Nicks' spares include Rollie Morton, formerly of Dartmouth, Sam Callaway, formerly of Harvard, and Bill Kirkland and Andy Gagarin, formerly of Yale.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach of the St. Nick's is Babe Adams, captain of the Princeton hockey team in 1930. Babe played for the New York team for six years. Previously he was a member of the old University Club of Boston sextet. Due to injuries to members of the St. Nick's, Babe will probably see action Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Dewey's Harvard freshman hockey team took and 8-to-0 drubbing from Phillips Exeter last night. Al returned in time to see the varsity game, and declared that while his team as a whole was not so good, he did have a few players who would help the varsity next year.

Wildcats Enter Skiing Team In Dartmouth Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 9—With a smashing intercollegiate victory in its own carnival meet under its belt, the University of New Hampshire's winter sports team faces one of its hardest competitions of the year at Dartmouth this week end.

Expecting a three-cornered battle with McGill and the Big Green, Coach Eddie Blood, twice Olympic cross-country runner and combined point winner, will send two freshmen, four sophomores, a junior, and a senior into the meet. Greatest strength of the Wildcat aggregation lies in downhill and slalom, according to Blood. Here New Hampshire has entered the former Dow Academy stars, Norwood Ball and Bob Clark of Franconia; Win Seymour Whitefield, and Ray Whitcher, Berlin, who placed second in the slalom last week end. Other team members are the Lebanon trio of Dick Snowman, Paul Townsend, and Gene Duffy; and Norm Haweeli, Berlin.

Blood said today that he feels he has a "rather good team" entered in the meet, although still a little weak for jumpers. Intensive workouts have been the order of the week, with heavy snows giving the best skiing conditions in years on the Durham slopes.

About 10 teams will be entered in the Dartmouth meet.

Test Harvard Six

These two amateur hockey players may spell trouble for the Crimson varsity hockey team at the Arena Saturday night. Fred Moseley (left) and Babe Adams (right) are the star and coach, respectively, of the fast-skating St. Nicholas Hockey Club, which has not been defeated in New York Amateur Hockey Association competition in two years. Moseley, whose home is in Dover, Mass., was a former Harvard hockey captain, while Adams headed the Princeton sextet in 1930.

Columbia Oarsmen Report For First Crew Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Columbia's varsity oarsmen have started the long haul toward Poughkeepsie.

In the tank below Seth Low Memorial Library, on securely anchored sliding seats, the Lions reported to Coach Hubert Glendon for the first formal workout of the campaign which will close only as the varsity shell slides across the Poughkeepsie finish line June 17. It's a campaign which opens perhaps more auspiciously than any recent Columbia season.

Six Veterans Back

Capt. Hank Remmer, who rowed at No. 4 in the Poughkeepsie race last year, heads a squad which includes six members of the eight which placed fourth in the blanket finish on the Hudson last June, behind Navy, California and Washington. Columbia was one of four crews well under the former Poughkeepsie four-mile record. Henry Wheeler of Amsterdam, N. Y., who stroked that eight; William Keutgen, No. 7; Augustin Schatzel, No. 6; Captain Remmer, No. 4; John Fremd, No. 2, and Hugh Bower, bow, are the veteran members of the Poughkeepsie eight available.

Bolstering that group are seven members of the freshman eight of a year ago. They include Proctor Winter, Flushing High product, who stroked the yearlings; Arthur Clarke, No. 7; John Gifford, No. 6; Henry Brose, No. 5; Howard Strateman, No. 4; Francis Martin, No. 2, and Edward Gray, bow. The only missing oarsman from last year's freshman eight is Austin Byrne, the No. 3 oar, who has entered West Point. Several members of last year's junior varsity group are also available in the fight for varsity seats.

Lightweights Report

Also on their formal training campaign is the varsity lightweight squad under the coaching of Alastair MacBain, former varsity captain and stroke of the 1929 Columbia Poughkeepsie championship crew. MacBain is accounted one of the greatest pace-setters who ever sat on the Hudson. The freshman candidates, tutored by Head Coach Glendon, started their work soon after Christmas holidays, but are back again after a 10-day layoff because of examinations.

"Navy's victory on the Hudson last June proved that an Eastern crew can surmount the obvious advantages of the Westerners' early-season outdoor training and was a great thing for rowing," says Coach Glendon. "The feat of Navy in winning and of Columbia in finishing virtually alongside third-place Washington showed that it can be done. This year we hope to prove it again. We'll get in as much work as possible in the tank, meanwhile hoping for an early open spring that will permit us to move up to Gould Boat House and to get out on the river as early as possible."

First Race With Navy

Columbia's first major race is scheduled with Navy on the Harlem River on April 29. A race with Rutgers and probably Manhattan, also on the Harlem, may precede that engagement, on April 15. The Blackwell Cup race at Derby, against Penn and Yale, on May 26; the Childs Cup regatta, with Penn and Princeton, on May 13, on the Harlem, and a quadrangular regatta with Harvard, Penn and Navy at Cambridge on May 20 are the other short-distance varsity fixtures on the Lion schedule.

Around The Hub

Huskies at Y Tonight

Northeastern's varsity basketball team will play its only midweek game of the season tonight in Johnson Memorial Gymnasium against a colorful Colby College quintet in a return game. The Huskies, not at all discouraged by their five-point loss to Harvard last Tuesday, are anxious to turn the tables on the Waterville outfit, which defeated them recently in Maine. Bob Gurney, who scored 25 points against New Hampshire last Saturday, will lead the Husky attack, while Buss Burrill will be head man for the Mules.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston College's varsity hockey team found the going a little rough at Hanover last night, and came out on the short end of a 9-to-1 score. The game was a tune-up affair for Dartmouth, which meets Princeton in the Winter Carnival feature Saturday. Next Wednesday the Indians come to Boston to play Harvard, which promises to be one of the best Quad League-Triple I League games of the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Swimmers from Brown University, who found Harvard could be defeated, learned something else at New Haven last night. That was that Yale cannot, at least not this year. Score: Yale 51, Brown 24. The victory was the Elis' 10th straight.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rhode Island State Rams continued their winning basketball ways last night by defeating Mass. State 54 to 37. Feature of the game: Chet Jaworski, leading New England scorer, was held to 10 points. Chalk up win number 12 for the Rams.

♪ ♪ ♪

Members of the Gridiron Club of Boston will hold their annual Athletic Jamboree dinner, tomorrow night at the Hotel Lenox. Time: 6:30.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern will enter the same mile relay team in the B. A. A. games Saturday as it entered last year, with Bill MacDonough, of Jamaica Plain, Connie Sullivan of Cambridge, Ducky Holmes of Gloucester, and Frank Mascianica of Everett completing the roster. The Huskies will pick a two-mile relay team late this afternoon, and will also enter Jack Caswell in the sprints and Capt. Danny Miles in the high jump.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard Medical School's crack quintet, composed of former Dartmouth, Williams, and Stanford players, are favored to break the undefeated home record of the Boys' Club of Boston when the two teams meet in Charlestown Saturday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert Burden of Medford and Donald Newton of Hollis, N. Y., were elected president and vice-president respectively of the Tufts and Jackson College Ski Club for next year. Bayard Holland of Melrose was elected treasurer, while Theiss M. English of Lebanon, N. H., and Elizabeth Emmons of Warren, Me., were named Jackson representatives.

♪ ♪ ♪

In preparation for its first Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet with Pennsylvania at Cambridge, Saturday, Harvard's varsity swimming team last night defeated the Boston Y. M. C. A., 59 to 16. The Crimson took first in all but two of the nine events.

♪ ♪ ♪

Columbia's contending five took another hurdle in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League last night, beating the troublesome Yale quintet, 39 to 33. As a result, the Lions are closer to the leading Dartmouth champs, who are unbeaten in four league games. Columbia lost to Princeton on Jan. 18, but has won three others. The Lions play the Big Green at Hanover Feb. 25.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Quinn denied emphatically that prospective purchasers have approached him in connection with the Bees. "It's news to me," said the club prexy yesterday, when told of the rumor that had an unnamed party offering only $50,000 less the asking price.

♪ ♪ ♪

The big need of the Bees is a new ball park, a fact which is, of course, no news to those in charge at National League Field. Any man or group of men interested in taking over the franchise, must also assume the added burden of a modern plant.

Hollis 600 Field Complete With Signed Entry of Fritz

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the arrival today of William Fritz's signed entry blank in the offices of the B. A. A., one of the greatest 600-yard fields in local track history was completed. Five headliners, and possibly six, will go to the starting line in the Hollis Special Saturday night at the Boston Garden, and critics are insisting that if the present Hub record for the distance is not shattered, it probably never will be.

Right down the entry list the suggestion of class predominates. There will be Harold Cagle, winner of the Prout 600 a week ago last Saturday in record figures. Wesley Wallace, winner of the Millrose 600 at Madison Square Garden last week, comes back. He was laboring through the Prout program under handicap. There also will be Jim Herbert, who has won the Hollis Special for the past two years.

Gill Tries Again

No. 4 on the star list is Dick Gill, the B. A. A. favorite who gave Cagle a thrilling battle in the Prout 600, only to yield the lead almost within reach of the tape. Fritz, a Canadian Olympic star in 1936, chased Wallace over the finish line in the Millrose event and means to reverse that decision here Saturday. A provisional starter in the 600 is Doug Raymond, another B. A. A. color bearer.

Herbert established the Boston 600-yard standard in the B. A. A. Games last winter, breasting the tape in 1m. 12.3s. The trick of winning three times running is difficult. The New Yorker was not impressive on his appearance here as a Prout entrant. He still holds, however, the world indoor 600 record at 1m. 11.1s.

Cable, Wallace, Gill and Fritz are apparently in mid-season form. All four can be classed as comparative newcomers to the top-flight track class and should figure prominently in the forthcoming Nationals at New York. With the Olympics just around the proverbial corner, the boys have added incentive to win medals this winter.

San Romani Coming

The name of San Romani was added yesterday to the Hunter Mile field. The Kansan has competed in the B. A. A. mile only once, in 1936, while he was a student at Kansas Teachers College. He is trying this winter to return to the brilliant form he attained two seasons back.

The one-mile card now includes Glenn Cunningham, Chuck Fenske, Blaine and Wayne Rideout, Josef Mostert and Gene Clark, as well as San Romani.

Getting back to the Hollis 600, the record books reveal that no runner has ever annexed the title three times, something that Jim Herbert is attempting in successive years. At the start, when the distance was 660 yards, Driscoll of the B. A. A. scored two straight victories, as did Helffrich of the New York A. C. McCafferty, the one-time Holy Cross and Newark favorite, won the event in 1929 and came back to score again in '33. The only B. A. A. runner to win the race at its present distance was Edgar Blake, in 1930.

Better Officiating Sought In National Pro Grid Game

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—The National Professional Football League opened its 20th annual executive meeting today but the chief subjects for discussion involved players, schedules and officiating rather than anniversary celebrations.

Coach Earl "Curley" Lambeau of the Green Bay Packers, one of four delegates who have been present at each of the 19 previous sessions, brought with him a demand for better officiating.

The Green Bay Packers' boss said he wanted prospective officials to pass an examination as well as a quiz on rules and that he was ready to pay bigger salaries for better officiating.

Charles Bidwill, owner of the Chicago Cardinals, expressed himself in favor of legislation offering officials greater security. Others have suggested certification and assignment of officials before the start of the season. Still another suggestion called for production of a movie composed of disputed plays for the instruction of officials.

One of the most sought after draftees this year appeared to be Sid Luckman, the Columbia University passer de luxe. He's wanted by New York and Brooklyn but the Chicago Bears have first call on his services. Luckman has intimated he would give pro football the go by but if he plays, says George Halas, owner-coach of the Bears, it will be for the Bears.

John Drake, former Purdue fullback who starred at Cleveland for two seasons, was another popular choice. Among the coaches, Ernie Nevers of the Cardinals was scheduled to be in demand for conferences. The draft favored the Cards with three Pittsburgh stars—Marshall Goldberg, Harold Stebbins and Bill Daddio.

Adoption of several minor rules changes and the 1939 schedule, scheduling of more night games, and the re-election of President Carr to a long term were expected before the four-day meeting adjourns.

Stoneham Seeks To Stop Leaks Of League News

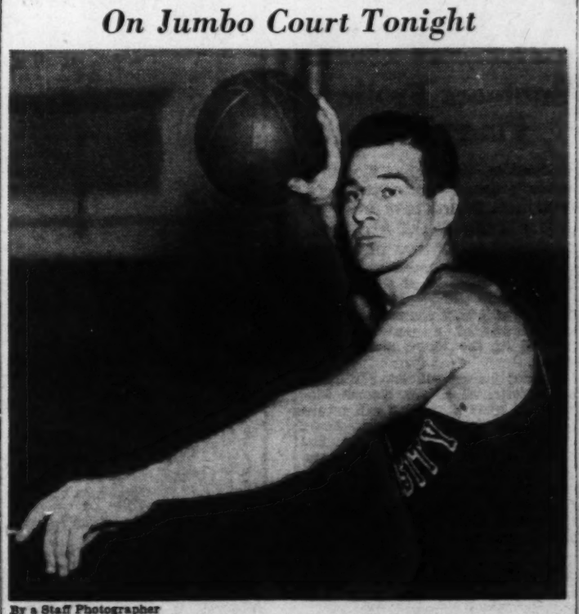
NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—There will be no more unauthorized news leaking out of National League meetings if Horace Stoneham, President of the New York Giants, has his way.

Stoneham decided to do something about the situation after stories of a discussion of tampering with holdouts leaked out of Tuesday's league meeting here.

The controversy over tampering was supposed to be strictly a New York-Brooklyn affair. It was the result of Manager Bill Terry's statement he would give players and cash for Van Mungo, the Dodgers' fireball hurler and a holdout, and Larry MacPhail's answer that he would be willing to pay Catcher Harry Danning twice as much as the Giants offered him. Since then Danning has come to terms with the Giants.

"You can say for me," said Stoneham, "I plan to ask the President of the league (Ford Frick) to remind all members that news of what goes on at the league meetings should come from either him or the secretary of the league."

On Jumbo Court Tonight



By a Staff Photographer

Russ Lawry of the Boston University basketball team sharpens up his passing as the Terriers prepare to meet Tufts at Cousens Gymnasium, Medford, tonight. Russ has been shifted from forward to center to take the places of Irwin "Red" Kopecky, regular center, and Bob Pence, substitute center, who have been lost to the team for the remainder of the year.

Sprint Champion Of Big Six Leads K. U. Track Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Indoor track practice is going ahead steadily at the University of Kansas as the Jayhawkers prepare for their indoor dual meet with Nebraska at Lincoln, Feb. 11.

Although the team strength of Coach H. W. "Bill" Hargiss' track team is uncertain, it appears that Kansas will present some outstanding individuals.

Capt. Lyle Foy, Big Six champion in the 100 and 220-yard dashes last spring, is one. Foy should have his best season this year. He is a tall, powerful sprinter and is in fine shape.

Don Bird in Vault

Don Bird, Big Six champion in the pole vault for two years, will be the Jayhawkers' leading representative in the field events. Bird probably will be hampered early in the season by the fact that he was not in school the first semester, but should turn in some fine performances when he gets in shape.

Best of the new men is Ray Harris, distance man. Harris broke Glenn Cunningham's school record in the two-mile run last fall with a time of 9m. 28s., at the Big Six two-mile race. He is equally good at a mile or half mile and should be a standout this year.

Lettermen back this year include Captain Foy, Bird, Erne Klann, Charles Toberen, Joe Ryan, Chester Friedland, Paul Masoner, and Dale Heckendorn.

Klann, Toberen and Ryan are all distance runners, with Klann the outstanding man of the trio. Klann finished second in both the mile and half-mile at the Big Six indoor meet last year. Toberen and Ryan probably will see most service in the two-mile run.

Friedland in Shot

Friedland, senior weight man, is looking impressive in the shot put. He has been getting marks of 46 and 47 feet fairly consistently.

Masoner is a fine low-hurdler, who was second in his event at the conference indoor meet last year. Heckendorn, a senior half-miler, usually shows to best advantage in relay races.

Sophomore sprint candidates include Barrel Mathes, Dick Driscoll and Herb Williams. In the quarter-mile run the new men are Dick Ash, Bill Greene and Vincent Graves. Chris Eberhardt is a promising sophomore half-miler, with Harris the best distance prospect.

Glen Foy in the hurdles, Bill Bunsen in the shot put and Bill Beven in the pole vault are other sophomores of promise.

Conn. State Grid Dates

STORRS, Conn (AP)—Two new opponents are included on Connecticut State College's eight-game 1939 football schedule. The University of Buffalo and Lowell Textile replace New Hampshire and Middlebury.

The schedule: Sept. 30—Coast Guard Academy; Oct. 7—Wesleyan, away; Mass. State, away; 21—Maine; 28—Buffalo, away; Nov. 4—Lowell Textile; 11—Rhode Island State, away; 18—Brown, away.

College Track

Brown Frosh, 42, Worcester Academy 38.

SPORTS

AROUND THE COMPASS

The Christian Science Monitor follows leading athletic events nationally in these distinctive local pages, as well as local events and international sporting news. Winter sports in the North, boat races in the South, indoor track meets in the East, and golf tournaments in the West — the Monitor reports them fairly and interestingly. Read these exceptionally fine pages — they are well up to the high standard this unique newspaper maintains.

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Briggs Makes Major Move to Boost Tigers—World Hockey—P. G. A. Records Go

Detroit Makes General Reduction in Salaries

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers, one of the most liberal major league baseball clubs when it comes to handing out wages, have adopted a "play-or-else" policy, in regard to this year's rewards for their hired hands.

It is strictly an experiment, revealed when the 1939 contracts were sent out, but the idea is that faded contracts may serve to restore the absent "color" to the team's performances. The management decided to take—and give—a few hints from the numerous drab days at Briggs Stadium during 1938 and based the pay rates on last year's performances.

So far no holdout has announced himself, but if one does, General Manager Jack Zeller has the answer all ready:

"If he wants more money, he can go out and show that he's entitled to more."

It is a major move in Owner Walter O. Briggs' strategy for catching those New York Yankees and nailing up another American League pennant here. Briggs beat rival bidders for the West Coast pitching sensation, Young Freddie Hutchinson; acquired Pinky Higgins from the Boston Red Sox, and reportedly has been seeking Earl Averill, slugging Cleveland outfielder.

These newcomers, with Hank Greenberg's home-run blasting and Charley Gehringer's blanketing of the second base area, may bring back some of the lost color. Still, home town scribes have complained that the Tigers often lacked dash and played a montonous game. On one or two occasions, while he still was managing the team last year, Mickey Cochrane levied fines.

But Briggs put a lot of money into remodeling the Stadium a year ago, and while the crowds in this baseball-loving town still were big, he wants them even bigger—and satisfied.

"Some of the boys," Zeller observed, "have been so well taken care of in the past that they lost the urge to hustle."

This season's salaries, while lower, were all "extremely fair," he added.

Streatham Defies B. I. H. A.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (CP Cable)—Streatham defied the British Ice Hockey Association's suspension of three of its players and iced a full team last night to defeat Brighton Tigers 5-4 in a National League fixture. The B. I. H. A. suspended Jules Blais, Victoriaville, Que., right winger, Gordon Day, Ottawa, centre, and Goalie Louis St. Denis of Ottawa.

The trio were suspended for two games on the grounds of misconduct for their protests of a penalty against St. Denis in a game against the league-leading Harringay Greyhounds Jan. 28, which Greyhounds won 3-2.

Before last night's game Referee Bill Arnott warned Streatham that further disciplinary action would be taken if they disregarded the Association's ruling. Alex Smith, Streatham coach, later expressed the opinion the game might be awarded to Brighton and the entire team might be suspended. Streatham, however, has six injured players and complained that the B. I. H. A. delayed announcing the suspensions until too late to get replacements.

The suspended Jules Blais got three of Streatham's goals, while Johnny Mahaffy of Montreal netted the other pair. Brighton scorers were Gordon Poirier, Saskatoon, Oscar Aubuchon, St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Ab McDonald and George Greene of Ottawa.

The victory put Streatham ahead of Wembley Lions and into fourth place in the standing. In the second game, Harringay Racers were held to a 2-2 tie by Earls Court Rangers. Joe Latoski of Winnipeg got Racers' goals, while Jack Forsay, Train, B. C., and Jerry Brown, Edmonton, scored one apiece for the Rangers.

Simmons Praises Bob Quinn

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—The National League has been called a lot of things, but it remained for Al Simmons to come up yesterday with a new version of the senior baseball circuit.

Al, veteran of 15 years in the American, was all excited about his forthcoming debut as a National Leaguer in the colors of the Boston Bees and figured it would make him feel like a rookie again.

"The National League," said Al, "is going to be as new and as mysterious to me as the majors are to a rookie coming into the big leagues for the first time."

Simmons, a star outfielder for Connie Mack's Athletics for years and later with Chicago, Detroit and Washington, has leased a home here to await the opening of the Bees' training season.

"I am happy over the change in leagues and believe it is going to mean a lot to me," Simmons declared. "It's going to be something new and should be an incentive to my playing. I'll certainly give my best."

Simmons is positive he couldn't be entering the senior circuit "under a better boss than President Bob Quinn of the Bees."

"When I was a kid, my big ambition was to play ball for Connie Mack," he explained. "Well, I did and now I am with a new club headed by a man of the same high qualities, the same shrewd baseball knowledge that Mr. Mack possesses. To me, Mr. Quinn is the 'Connie Mack' of the National League."

Simmons and Danny MacFayden, bespectacled mainstay of the Bees' hurling staff, will work out together in the Bees' park here until the rest of the squad arrives.

Washington Club's Kindergarten Produces Likely Pitching Stars

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—If the commissary holds out, Manager Bucky Harris thinks his rookie "kindergarten" may produce one or two likely recruits for Washington's Senators. And if abilities matched appetites, the flock of youngsters could run the Yankees into the East River right now.

At the big white boarding house where Bucky has housed his score of hopefuls since beginning classes Feb. 1, "pass the biscuits" is the signal for pitches and catches that would warm any manager's heart on the field.

"Boy, do I eat?" was the way Southpaw Bill Holland of Charlotte and Orlando summed it up.

Harris was more than fairly optimistic that out of the bunch he would develop at least two or three to give the Senators much-needed reinforcements in the "stop the Yankees" campaign next summer.

Bucky was particularly enthusiastic over left-handers Joe Krakausas and Kendall Chase, who saw some service with Washington last season.

"Those two can't miss," said Harris, violating one of his prime precepts—never go out on a limb.

"Of course," he added, "they need a little work done on them yet."

Krakausas won seven and lost five with the Nats last year after a late start, and Chase won nine and dropped 10, showing excellent form the latter part of the campaign.

Of the others, Harris regards "Bucky" Jacobs, who won 21 and lost 5 with Charlotte last season, as perhaps the best prospect.

"Jacobs won't strike out many batters, but, then you won't pound his pitching either," Harris observed.

Another youngster showing somewhere near as much form afield as at the table is 16-year-old Joe Lewis of Washington, D. C. His ease of delivery drew liberal praise from the Senators' boss.

Also listed among the promising prospects are Arnold Anderson, brought up from Charlotte, and Tom Baker, obtained from the Giants.

Everglades Tennis Doubles Tourney

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Play in the annual Everglades Tennis Tournament swung to doubles matches yesterday.

In the men's division, Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and John Shostrom of Chicago, second seeded team, defeated J. S. Love of New York and Charles Myers of Greensboro, N. C., 6—2, 6—4.

The number three combination Gardnar Mulloy and Charles Mattman of Miami, eliminated Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farm, Conn. and Dr. Robert Millin of Westbury, L. I., 6—1, 7—5.

Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta and Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., fourth ranked doubles outfit, were the upset victims of Richard Harris and Jack Ohlhaber of West Palm Beach, 6—3, 7—5.

The top-ranked team, Gene Mako and Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, will see action today against Price George of Palm Beach and Reeves Rutledge of Asheville, N. C.

Sarah Fabyan Wins Tennis at Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 9 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., second in United States women's ranking, had an easy time of it yesterday in winning the singles final of the International Tennis Tournament from Peggy Scriven of England, 6—2, 6—3. The American girl was the better throughout from baseline and at the net. The left-handed Miss Scriven appeared to find the strong breeze a handicap on her hard forehand shots.

With Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., Mrs. Fabyan advanced in mixed doubles, the two defeating the English pair, C. M. Jones and Miss Scriven, 6—0, 6—2.

Hal Surface, Jr., of Kansas City and Charles Edgar Hare of England reached the men's singles semifinals. Surface lobbed his way to a 6—4, 2—6, 6—3 triumph over Billy Reese of Atlanta, while Hare beat H. C. Nunes of Jamaica, 6—2, 6—1.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Navy 51, Washington and Jefferson 37.
Kansas 34, Oklahoma A. and M. 27.
Nebraska 42, Kansas State 34
City College of New York 51, Fordham 35.
Georgetown 39, Maryland 25.
Columbia 39, Yale 33.
Syracuse 36, Cornell 32.
Temple 54, Western Reserve 46.
Princeton 44, Rutgers 33.
Washington College 64, St. John's (Md.) 30.
Penn State 41, Pittsburgh 22.
Long Island Univ. 48, Duquesne 31.
Glenville (W. Va.) Teachers 54, Concord 50.
Kent State College 47, Buffalo 33.
Hanover (Ind.) 56, Louisville 39.
Butler 27, Wabash 25 (double overtime).
Loyola (Chicago) 36, De Paul 26.
Montana 53, Univ. of Mexico 51.
Davidson 42, Duke 40.
Wake Forest 53, Furman 37.
Hofstra 35, Arnold 33.
Virginia 39, William and Mary 37.
Georgia Tech 37, Sewanee 32.
Lehigh 60, Haverford 27.
R. I. State 54, Mass. State 37.
Army 42, Colgate 37.
Wichita 3, Tulsa 1.

College Swimming

Harvard 50, Boston Y. M. C. A. 16.
Harvard Fresh. 35, Boys' Club of Boston 31.
Yale 51, Brown 24.

College Wrestling

New York A. C. 13½, Yale 12½.
Columbia 29½, City College of N. Y. 9½.

Running Wild —By Pap'

Harold
—CAGLE—
of the OKLAHOMA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY
!!
HE HAS RUN SOME MIGHTY FAST QUARTERS—
46.5
—THE SLIM STAR CAUSED A SENSATION WHEN HE WON THE PROUT MEMORIAL "600" IN BOSTON—HIS FIRST COMPETITIVE EFFORT ON AN INDOOR TRACK
HAROLD RAN ON THE 1,600-METER RELAY TEAM IN THE 1936 OLYMPIC GAMES
CAGLE STEPPED AROUND THE SHARP TURNS OF THE INDOOR TRACK AS THOUGH HE HAD BEEN RACING ON THE BOARDS ALL HIS LIFE
PAP'
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And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Field Day for Forwards

TWICKENHAM, England—As an object lesson in wet-weather forward play, the performance of the English pack against the Welsh here this season ranks high up among the best Rugby Football performances I have ever seen. And it certainly ranks as a big surprise for one and all. Not least of all for the Welsh forwards, who—if they believed what the prophets told them—came to England with the impression that they were liable to have matters somewhat their own way. This, however, they did not have. There was a violent upset of form—in fact, a violent and repeated upset of a great many forms—and, at the end of all the toiling and moiling in the mud, England came off the field victorious by one try (3 points) to nothing.

In all departments of forward play were the Welsh outmatched. And, in the prevailing conditions, that put their team at a much more serious disadvantage than it would have done if the ground and ball had been dry and the back divisions had consequently had more of a hand in the proceedings.

The match illustrated how completely rain and its sequel, mud, change the character of Rugby Football. Owing to the difficulty of passing and catching the ball when it is wet and slippery. In such circumstances the profitable policy is, not to concentrate upon delivering the ball from hand to hand, but to concentrate upon taking it along with the feet.

When handling is hard, bootwork is relatively easy, because the oval ball becomes heavy and tends to skid along, more or less controllably on a slippery surface. Conversely, when passing and catching are easy, "dribbling" is relatively difficult, because on dry ground the ball, when kicked, pops about all over the place in most eccentric fashion and defies close management.

Now, when the ball is forever going to the floor, the forwards play a dominant role in the operations. Theirs is always the duty of being as near to the ball as possible, but, in dry weather, they are inevitably some distance away from it a good deal of the time, owing to the speed with which it can be transferred from hand to hand by the backs.

When, however, the ball is constantly on the ground, the forwards are constantly close to it, rampaging around and making themselves a very great nuisance indeed to all with whom they come into contact. The said contact is apt, of course, to be very hearty indeed, and it is a perpetual tribute to the traditions of the game and the durability of its players that, in spite of all the power and vigor expended in crashing people to the ground, it is by no means usual for a side to lose the services of a forward, as Wales had the misfortune to do for quite a long time on the occasion under notice. In the contrary way that such things work out sometimes, the Welsh were more successful in the scrums with seven men than they had been with eight. But being short of one fine player in the loose was a big handicap.

The backs on both sides did well under great difficulties. And, for that matter, under great forwards. In set scrums, the English obtained the ball much more often than they failed to do so. And they did, too, in the line-out. While in loose rushes and defense they were just terrific. Stopping one of them must have felt like stopping a truck. But it was not just a question of stopping one of them. There were always two or three to contend with—absolutely according to the book. It took four forwards to score England's try. One broke away, another took the ball on with his feet when there was a check, another kicked ahead at the next check, and lastly D. E. Teden raced over the line to fall on the ball and complete the job.

Drawn by John Allan May

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	24	7	2	91	41	50
Rangers	19	8	4	93	58	42
Americans	14	12	9	85	96	37
Toronto	12	17	6	80	78	30
Detroit	11	16	5	67	86	27
Chicago	10	18	4	64	82	24
Montreal	7	19	6	64	103	20

United States Sextet Tosses Game to Swiss

BASLE, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States' hockey team received its first setback in the World Amateur Hockey Championship yesterday, losing to Switzerland, 3-2.

Two of Switzerland's goals were kicked into the net by American players, while the third was awarded to the victors by the referee because the cage had been moved.

The winning goal in this weird match, played before 14,000 spectators, came in the seventh minute of the final period. The Swiss forward, Kessler, drove a long shot toward the American goal. At the same moment the cage was bumped aside, and although the puck missed it, the Polish referee, Sachs, allowed the goal to count.

The Americans, on the offensive from the start, scored both of their goals in the first period. After George Quirk of Providence, R. I., had missed a good chance, Alan Dan of St. Paul drove home the first counter in the seventh minute of play. Six minutes later, Art Bogue of Detroit made it 2-0.

The Swiss' first score came in the opening minute of the second period when Delnon shot from the middle of the rink. Dan blocked the puck, but kicked it into his own goal. Three minutes later Edward Maki of Marquette, Mich., American goalie, blocked another long shot, but he also inadvertently kicked the puck into the cage.

Lafayette Takes Up Hockey as An Informal Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Hockey as a sport at Lafayette College has been given considerable impetus since the Maroon skaters defeated Penn State in their initial game of the season and although the sport this year is being conducted informally, interest is being shown by both undergraduates and alumni, with the possibility that the sport may be given official backing by the college in the near future.

This year's team was organized by Henry W. Clark, Director of Athletics at Lafayette, who learned the game in Alaska, and Dale Moore, a member of the faculty. Clark also played hockey in Canada and England. His coaching produced results in the first game as he took an inexperienced squad and molded it into a winning combination.

In addition to Penn State, games have been arranged with Morristown School, at Morristown, N. J., on Feb. 11; Princeton Junior Varsity at Princeton, on Feb. 14; Army Junior Varsity at West Point, on Feb. 16, and Lehigh at Skytop, on Feb. 22.

Members of the squad drilled by Clark and Professor Moore include Edward Ricci, of Providence, R. I.; Charles Scofield, of Worcester, Mass.; Jack Sargent, of Williamsport; F. L. Murphy, of New York City; Anthony Cavallo, of East Weymouth, Mass.; D. M. Henderson, of Ridgewood, N. J.; Bob Sweeney, of Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Starensier, of Haverhill, Mass.; J. F. Hensler, of Summit, N. J.; Gale Wait, of South Nyack, N. Y.; H. M. Keller, of Newark, and M. M. Pease, of East Orange, N. J.

California Fencers Enter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—University of California will compete in the Pacific Coast intercollegiate fencing championships which will be held at the San Francisco World's Fair on Treasure Island April 7 and 8. All eight conference teams have been invited to compete, as well as the University of Utah.

College Squash

Yale 4, Wesleyan 1.
Yale Fresh. 5, Wesleyan J. V. 0.

Several Old-Time Illini Carnival Records to Break

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Although the Middle West's leading track athletes have broken at least six meet records in each of the last four Illinois Indoor Relay Carnivals, performances of a few old-time cinder stars remain as targets for entrants in the 16th annual meet to be held Feb. 18.

Back in 1920, Carl Johnson, Michigan, traveled the 75-yard low hurdles in 8 seconds flat, the current national indoor record. Lee Sentman, Illinois, equalled it in 1931.

De Hart Hubbard, Michigan's versatile negro star of the past decade, set the carnival broad jump mark of 24ft. 7in. in 1924, which was a national record at that time. Bob Hubbard, Minnesota, came within two inches last year.

In 1926, John Kuck, Kansas State Teachers, put the shot 50ft. 6¾in., to chalk up a record that withstood the strong right arm of Bill Watson, Michigan, last year. That same year, Fred Alderman, Michigan State, ran 300 yards in 31.2s., the national indoor record.

Anton Burg, Chicago, cleared 6ft. 5½in., in the high jump in 1927, just ¾-inch higher than Dave Albritton, Ohio State's Olympic star, could do last year. Jack Elder, Notre Dame, in 1928 sprinted the 75-yard dash in 7.4s., equalling the time which remains the world, American and national collegiate record.

A field that will probably exceed 500 will compete in the classic, Manager L. T. Johnson estimates.

Schang to Coach Braves

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Wally Schang, former major league catcher and Coach of the Cleveland Indians, has been signed to coach the Ottawa Braves of the Canadian-American Baseball League this season, club officials have announced.

During Schang's 16 years as a player in the major league, he played with Philadelphia Athletics, New York Yankees, St. Louis Browns, and Boston Red Sox.

College Hockey

Middlebury 4, Union 1.

McSpaden Tours Par 71 Course In 59 Strokes

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 9 (AP)—Natives who had stacked home-grown Texas talent against the field in the $5,000 Texas Open, hesitated a trifle today in favor of the sensational goings-on of Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

The veteran yesterday toured Brackenridge Park's wooded par 36-35—71 course in a mere 59 strokes—12 under par in a warm-up round. He minced in 10 birdies, one eagle and seven pars to crush the course record by five strokes and break all existing P. G. A. records for a par 71 course.

"I couldn't have played a single shot better than I did," gasped McSpaden as he walked off the eighteenth green. His incredible card:

Par, out	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	—36
McSpaden, out	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	2	4	—29
Par, in	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	—35—71
McSpaden, in	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	—30—59

Prior to McSpaden's outburst, the veteran Abe Espinosa of Chicago had stirred the railbirds with a 63, one under the old course record. E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, the nonchalant Arkansas traveler, checked in with a 65 and Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., and Henry Ransom of Bryan, Texas, scored 67's.

McSpaden thrilled the galleryites sufficiently with his 18 holes—but he amazed them completely when he trudged off the final green and headed for the practice ground. He worked on his shots there for 30 minutes and quipped:

"I'm hitting the ball a little better than I did this afternoon."

The homefolk had been backing such players as Harry Cooper, former Dallas boy; Jim Demaret of Houston; Dick Metz, one-time West Texas player; Byron Nelson, Fort Worth native; Ben Hogan, also of Fort Worth and Ralph Guldahl, the former Dallas amateur, to take the remainder of the field.

Over Seventy-Five Candidates For California Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California baseball team, defending champions of the California Intercollegiate Conference, are now practicing on Edwards Field. More than 75 prospective players, including such gridiron notables as all-America Vic Bottari, Bud Winterbottom, Tony Firpo, Cliff Perry and Angelo Reginato, have signed up for the sport.

Clint Evans, Bear coach, is faced with the problem of filling posts vacated by Sam Chapman, Bill Priest, Stan McCaffrey and Dave McNeil, but in view of the tremendous turnout, he expressed the opinion that "the 1939 team should be tough to beat."

There is one problem, however, that is giving the "Clinter" much concern, and that is the little matter of filling the shoes of Bill Priest, star pitcher of the 1938 champions. Although about 10 candidates announced their intention of trying out for this spot, sophomore Mike Koll seems to be the favorite. Koll flashed brilliantly last year as No. 1 pitcher for the freshmen, and is expected to be one of Evans' ace hurlers in his first year of varsity competition.

There will be no resting on laurels for Koll, however, because Senior Elwood Thode, veteran Audie Daugherty, Dick Heber from Bakersfield Junior College, and possibly Bob McNamara, third baseman of last year, will all be angling for pitching assignments.

In the outfield, Coach Evans has what may well prove the most air-tight lineup in the conference. In addition to Bottari, a three-letterman outfielder in high school, the Bear coach will be able to field Bud Winterbottom, Hooks Devaurs, Eddie Hopkins, Angelo Reginato, all veterans, and other less experienced players.

The 1939 Bear infield will also be composed exclusively of veteran Bears, with Tony Firpo at first base; Mel Duezabou at second; Cliff Perry at shortstop, and either McNamara or Fenton Rapp at third. Behind the plate will be Capt. Tony Lombardi playing his last year for the Bears.

Clint Evans has announced that Dave McNeil, co-captain of last year's team, will act in the capacity of assistant coach this year.

Jean Bauer Enters Florida Semifinal

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., easily advanced to the semifinals yesterday in the annual Palm Beach Women's Golf Tournament, defeating Mrs. H. F. Mack, Easton, Pa., 5 and 4.

Another handy winner was Mrs. L. K. Zech, Niles Center, Ill., who scored a 4-and-2 victory over Mrs. Charles Harding, New York City.

Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., however, bowed to Shirley Ann Johnson, Chicago golfer and former Western Junior Champion, 4 and 3.

Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., defeated Mrs. DeWitt Untermeyer of Deal, N. J., 3 and 1.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

International-American League
Philadelphia 4, Hershey 1.
Pittsburgh 10, New Haven 0.
Springfield 2, Cleveland 2.

American Association
Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 7.

Tonight's Schedule

Boston at New York Rangers.
New York Americans at Montreal.
Detroit at Chicago.

Brucato Appointed

NEW WATERFORD, N. S. (CP)—New Waterford Dodgers of the Cape Breton Colliery Baseball League announced appointment of Charles Brucato of Milford, Mass., as manager this season. Brucato, graduate of Holy Cross, played second base for the Federalsburg, Md., team last year.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Old-Time Athletes and Fans

A short time ago we received a letter from an old friend who has always been keenly interested in track and field sports. In it he brought back memories of many of the famous athletes of former days. He pointed to records made by these men and compared those performances with the marks which have been made by the athletes of later times. And there was much food for thought in his comparisons.

How the old-timer does enjoy harking back and thinking of the great deeds of the stars of his day! So far as records go, his favorites are not in the same class with those who have supplanted them; but the question of just how they would fare if competing under the conditions prevailing today, instead of under those that prevailed in their time, gives the veteran fan many a chance to air his views. And there are quite a few who believe that some of those super-stars of the past would be among the leaders of today.

Considers Changed Conditions

In believing this, he takes into consideration the fact that modern training and improved equipment have been in no small measure responsible for much of the improvement which has been made in every track and field event.

There is one thing that the old-timer can well claim and that is that as time goes on we are altogether too prone to forget to give due credit to the great athletes of by-gone days. They were competing under far different conditions and their performances were as remarkable in those times as are those of the stars of today. Their successors have benefited in no small measure by what they did, and there is little doubt but what they would be even better today had they had the benefit of this than they were when they were blazing the trail to world fame.

Will Keep Going On

And as the years go by and the fans of the present generation join the old-timer class they will take this turn at comparing the future athlete with the one of the past. They, too, we venture to predict, will be putting forth their views on how their heroes would fare with the new stars who will have come into the limelight. Records will be broken with more difficulty; but they will still be broken, and much of this will, as in the past, come about through the experience which is being gained today as well as improvements which are sure to come as time goes on.

* * *

Loyalty to Pennsylvania

Athletic sons and brothers are certainly loyal to the University of Pennsylvania. While we do not have the data of all the colleges of the United States at hand, it hardly seems possible that there is any other in the country that can show such a record as that given out by Joseph T. Labrun, Director of Sports Publicity for that institution.

According to this information, there are no less than 21 sons and three brothers of former Red and Blue varsity letter-winners in that college at the present time. Ten of them are in the present freshman class. And if these athletes play as prominent a part in their undergraduate days as did their kinsmen, the Red and Blue will have many a point-winner among them.

* * *

Sports Shavings Here and There

According to Prof. Harvey C. Lehman of Ohio University, a golfer is at his greatest proficiency between the ages of 25 and 34. . . . The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress has voted not to use the yellow ball this year. . . . The old St. Andrews course is to be used for the British Open Golf Championship this year. Both the new and old courses will be used for the qualifying rounds.

This year will be the first time the Philippines have been represented in the Davis Cup competition. . . . George Schrafft of Newton, Mass., collegian and national 225 cubic-inch hydroplane winner last year, is having a new boat built. . . . Davison Obear of St. Louis has been renamed President of the Missouri Valley Tennis Association.

The lowest score ever made in a Stanford-California basketball game was in 1925, when the Bears won 17 to 13. . . . Marvin Ward, member of last year's United States Walker Cup team, has denied rumors that he intends to turn professional. . . . Hank Scheiderman, former Indiana varsity track star, is discus and javelin champion of the University of Glasgow.

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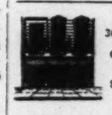

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Boston Amusements—Plays, Films, Music, Art

Park Avenue's Reply To 'Pins and Needles'

By Arthur Pollock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

New York has seen many plays and at least two revues that come under the head of propaganda for social or economic reform, that spoke up with varying degrees of wit for the submerged masses. Since this country of ours is a democracy it was inevitable that sooner or later there should appear in the theater a spokesman for the other side, the submerged rich. So now, at the Booth Theater, New York has the opportunity to see fun being made for the delectation of gentlemen in top hats and tails, and their ladies in ermine. For at the Booth is a little revue called "One for the Money" which very definitely aims to please cafe society and all others with full pockets and no cares to speak of.

"Pins and Needles," the brisk revue produced at Labor Stage by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, may safely be said to have inspired "One for the Money." If union men and women, seamstresses, clothes pressers and that sort of people can save up their pennies and put on a show that runs for a year and more and draws even the wealthy in their limousines, why, some one certainly asked some one else, cannot the limousine folk have a show of their own molded to their own liking, speaking for them? They can, and here it is.

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"One for the Money" is not really propaganda for the rich, designed to persuade others to rush out, get wealthy at once and join their ranks against the poor. It is instead a series of sketches and songs and dances put together to make the best-dressed inhabitants feel good, to help them in being satisfied with their lot. One of the lyrics says, "What's right is right, what's left is wrong," which can as well as not be taken as the credo of the producers.

Nancy Hamilton, who used to do sketches and things for those shows called "New Faces," is responsible for the words of "One for the Money," Morgan Lewis for the music, neither words nor music being in any sense distinguished. But Gertrude Macy and Stanley Gilkey, members of the staffs of Katharine Cornell and Guthrie McClintic, are the producers, and they have given the entertainment a façade that makes other distinctions secondary. "One for the Money" has a beauty of settings and costumes that delights the eye completely, caused the first night audience on occasion to gasp. The thing is extraordinarily beautiful. For its beauty Raoul Pène Du Bois is responsible. He designed settings and costumes. John Murray Anderson must also be praised, for he staged the production. The rich, it seems, are less theater-wise than the poor working girls. They have to hire professionals to give their revues smartness and that good taste, color sense and sleek movement so essential in the theater. They have had to hire professional actors, too.

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Though "One for the Money" dazzles, its wit is mild and flavorless, a kind of wit that dotes upon itself. Miss Hamilton begins proceedings by exhibiting a wealthy family in an exquisite home singing a song to the effect that they are just an ordinary family. The rest of her show is intended to please just this kind of ordinary family. There is a little satirical song about Mrs. Roosevelt, a little sketch showing a man and his wife dressing to go to the wedding of their cook, who has married a Fourteenth Street radical. They wear their best, as if they were the first to go to the guillotine. Miss Hamilton provides Alfred Drake with a satire on Orson Welles, implying that Mr. Welles likes to exhibit his knowledge of Shakespeare. This is followed by Miss Hamilton in a monologue in which she does not exactly shrink from letting it be seen that she knows her Wagner. Brenda Forbes and Nell O'Day have a comicality illustrating woman's liking for smuggling things past customs men, Miss Forbes appears as a movie star arriving from Europe, and later on in a sketch which discloses a rich man and his wife disturbed by the fact that they are to eat with the new companion engaged for grandfather, Ruth Matteson turns up as a singing star.

Maxine Barrat dances fetchingly and so does Nadine Gae. A sketch picturing telegraph messenger boys amuses. Miss Hamilton sings "The Yoo Hoo Blues," in which, dressed as a Negress, she laments that she has nothing to be blue about, since her parents were white and she has more money than she knows what to do with. None of the sketches or songs is ever quite brief enough with that brevity that is the soul of wit. All have the amateur touch. And everything about "One for the Money" is just a little too smug and aggressively snobbish. That is all right, "Pins and Needles" is aggressively proletarian. But "Pins and Needles" is funnier, sharper, in short, more entertaining.

Dance Notes

José Limon, soloist of the Humphrey-Weidman company, now in town, will conduct a master class at Otto Ashermann's studio, 719 Boylston Street, on Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5. With Harriete Anne Gray, he will assist Doris Humphrey in the lecture-demonstration to be held at Boston University Monday evening at 7:15.

Mr. Ashermann is teaching modern art at the Center of Adult Education on Mt. Vernon Street and conducting a men's recreation class there on Wednesday evenings, in addition to his work as dance director at the Erskine School and at Pembroke College, Providence, where he also has a studio.

Wide World Studio; Maurice Seymour

Singing Actors for Boston's Opera Season

Top left: Lawrence Tibbett in "Rigoletto," Saturday evening, March 25. Top right: Kirsten Flagstad in "Tristan und Isolde," Friday evening, March 17. Lower left: Lily Pons in "Rigoletto." Lower right: Friedrich Schorr in "Die Meistersinger," Thursday evening, March 23.

Charles Kullmann
In "Falstaff," Thursday evening, March 16.

Art of Mexico at Wellesley

Paintings, drawings, and prints by Mexican artists of today are being shown at the Art Museum of Wellesley College through Feb. 19. Included are outstanding painters who have attracted the attention of the world to their native art and earned a reputation second only to the Paris School.

The Wellesley exhibition aims to show the prominent artists and it includes examples of paintings which in some measure indicate the scope of accomplishment. Ten years ago such an exhibition would have aroused excited comment, but most of us have become acquainted with the radical departures, with the daring and ingenuity of these modern craftsmen. Already we have a group of Americans working under Mexican influence.

Some of the pictures are from artists of abstract tendency, those who have become detached from their immediate environment and worked upon fanciful ideas. They do not differ from the French, or Netherlands, or Hungarian painters of the Paris boulevards. Being Mexican has not modified their imagination, their colors, their forms. They belong to the boundaryless society of modern artists. But Mexico has bred another variety of artists, who has gone back to the native soil, and native history, and has designed to restore indigenous patterns. He has sought to be national only after contact with Paris. There he learned to appreciate his primitive forbears; there he was imbued with a peculiar romanticism about the provincial and primitive which comes in the aftermath of sophistication. At Wellesley we have an opportunity to see the result of this trend.

The most outstanding exhibit is "Zapatistas" by José Orozco. Here is one of the most independent artists in the world today. He differs from his eminent fellow countryman, Diego Rivera, for his ability to blend social ideals with artistic values. Rivera has in recent years been occupied with a thesis which he expounds in a calculating and too obvious manner. He himself is upset by the ideas he conveys with the intention of inflaming others. He is sacrificing artistic to literary values.

Orozco is no less eager, no less intense in his battle for justice and culture, but he strengthens his demands with the enhancements of rhythmical design, with the enforcement of vigorous colors. Rivera proceeds by describing; Orozco by expressing. Rivera departs from the domain of pictorial art, while Orozco uses it to the fullest extent of which he is capable.

It would be unjust, however, to underestimate Rivera, for he has exercised an enormous influence upon young artists and there are few pictures in the Wellesley exhibition which do not show some trait of the master. A recent landscape, "Copalli," is stark and somewhat trite. Rivera is happiest with people as subjects. Some of the portraits of Mexican children, done in a provincial manner according to the Primitivist trend, are the most striking. Other pictures are casual and insignificant.

Jean Charlot gives us Mexico via Picasso—of the colossal period. It is Mexico understood, overdone, like Rubens' Italianism. Miguel Covarrubias is represented with one stylized portrait. From Carlos Merida there are some abstractions with surrealistic overtones. One of the most touching pictures with a somber pathos comes from David Siqueiros. The proletarian theme is treated with subtlety and delicacy by Rufino Tamayo.

Our general impression of the exhibition at Wellesley is pleasant, although we would wish, once the effort was made, for the best examples available of each contributor. The pictures have outlived the day when they surprised and shocked us. Today we view them more composedly, for the sustaining qualities which lie below the surface. The echoes of the nationalistic fanfare have faded away.

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The Guild of Boston Artists

Howard E. Smith, A. N. A., is exhibiting equestrian and other portraits at The Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.

As the horse becomes associated with Mr. Smith's models, the pictures take on the character of the hunt portrayals painted and wrought in print in the last century. To this end, Mr. Smith paints in a literal manner, sacrificing artistic considerations to conventional description.

There are other pictures of horses, and straight personal portraits as well. "New England Neighbor" introduces a sentimental and humanitarian note, lacking in the patrician detachment of the equestrian portraits. The portrait of the artist's wife is bright and stylish, but it is portraiture with a couturier slant.

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Boston City Club

Barbara Sears is solo-exhibitor at the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. A fine sentiment pervades all Miss Sears' pictures, which depict, in a clear, summary style, views of New England. Miss Sears tries to transliterate into color and well-organized pattern her feeling of rest or exhilaration in the countryside. There are pastoral views entitled "October," "August," "Fall," and she does manage to suggest seasonal characteristics through color and atmosphere. All her pictures bear the mark of conviction, and indicate that the painter, should she choose, could work in more detailed and literal fashion. Hers, however, is the more decisive method.

News of Stage and Screen

Rehearsals will start next week in New York for a new play by Samuel Raphaelson called "Skylark." The piece will star Gertrude Lawrence, but the early rehearsals will be without her, as she will be playing in "Susan and God" at the Shubert in Boston.

The same theater will see the opening of "Skylark" on March 13. The New York première is set for early next season. John Golden is the producer, but the first rehearsals will get off under the direction of Mr. Raphaelson.

Week after next Mr. Golden will send the "Skylark" company to Boston and Miss Lawrence will rehearse with them when she is not on the stage as Susan.

"Susan and God" will continue its tour after Miss Lawrence has withdrawn from the cast. Jessie Royce Landis will succeed her in the part.

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Fourth Week for "Macbeth"

A fourth week has been added to the engagement of "Macbeth" at the Copley, carrying this Federal Theater production up to Saturday night, Feb. 25. A record for attendance at Federal Theater plays is claimed, with box-office figures exceeding those for "It Can't Happen Here" and "Dr. Faustus." Already there have been 140 theater parties from schools. Performances are given from Tuesday through Saturday evenings.

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Film Music Festival

A four weeks' movie music festival is announced for the Fifty-first Playhouse in New York, starting Saturday. The schedule includes 16 pictures which have music by Schubert, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Meyer-Jan Kiepura, Beniamino Gigli, Chaliapin, Richard Tauber, Lili Pons, Nino Martini, Paderewski, and Stokowski with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

That sounds like a large order even for the movies, but here are the pictures in which the music is heard, and the dates on which they are promised:

Feb. 11, 12, 13, "One Night of Love" and Metropolitan"; Feb. 14, 15, 16, "Pagliacci" and "An Orphan Boy of Vienna"; Feb. 17, 18, 19, "La Boheme" and "Forever Yours"; Feb. 20, 21, 22, "The Girl Said No" and "The Waltz Dream" (French); Feb. 23, 24, 25, "Music for Madame" and "The Girl From Paris"; Feb. 26, 27, 28, "Don Quixote" and "Beethoven Concerto"; March 1, 2, 3, "Tales From the Vienna Woods" and "100 Men and a Girl"; March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, "The Life and Loves of Beethoven" and "Moonlight Sonata," with Ignace Paderewski.

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Labors for "Din"

As anyone could suspect, in seeing "Gunga Din" on the screen, much labor went into the making of the picture. A few details of what happened have been supplied by RKO's eager publicists.

Before the camera could start, they believably report, technicians studied how to transform the Mojave Desert into a bit of India. A part of a mountain had to be dynamited to permit a column of soldiers to march into the action of the big battle climax, the army of 1,000 extras had to be fed during the 104 days of "location" work, and a native temple, a British army cantonment, and two Hindu villages built.

RKO Radio hired the contractors who fed and housed the thousands of men who built Boulder Dam to do the same for the "Gunga Din" outfit. The contractors brought $75,000 worth of equipment to "location," and daily transported five carloads of provisions under refrigeration.

The art director, Van Nest Polglase, and his assistant, Perry Ferguson, drew detailed animated sketches of every key scene in the production. Of 404 colored sketches, 207 were used for making the film.

For the movie sets, 2,000,364 board feet of lumber were used and a ton of nails. Two sprinkler trucks and 27,000 gallons of crude oil made seven acres of level ground at Mt. Whitney's base resemble the black soil of India.

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Film on Kitchener

Herbert Wilcox, British producer, plans to make a picture on the career of Lord Kitchener. Work on it would start at Denham early in April, and in the meantime Sir Robert Vansittart is expected to finish preparation of the story. The tentative title of the film is "Kitchener of Khartoum."

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Flickers Difficult

What is apparently one of the simplest effects, that of a flickering fireplace, actually is one of the most involved in the making of motion pictures. In the system originated for the production of "Wuthering Heights," there are required banks of electric globes of all sizes, an electric make-and-break machine and nearly two miles of wiring.

New Faces or New Roles?

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—A popular belief that movie fans "get tired of the same faces" was blamed by a veteran Hollywood director for the wasting of millions of dollars invested in stars.

"What the public really gets tired of is seeing the same faces doing the same things," said Edward G. Griffith, who listed Myrna Loy, Ann Harding, Madeleine Carroll, Robert Montgomery, and John Barrymore among stars he has saved from "becoming typed and then discarded."

"Hollywood's blunder has been to cast its stars in rigid molds—what we call typing them," said Mr. Griffith. "The producers lacked the courage to vary an actor's repertory. Because he makes a hit in one role, they have been afraid to let him try a different part.

"As a result, it became an axiom in Hollywood that a star can last only five years—then the public tires of him. They don't realize the surest way to make the prophecy come true is to type the star."

Cites Irving

Mr. Griffith, a mild-mannered man who is boss on Paramount's movie lots, was a stage actor and a newspaperman in his earlier days. He is convinced that movie, as well as stage, actors, can have indefinite periods of popularity if their roles are varied.

He named Sir Henry Irving, the English actor, as "the classic example" of a player who varied his roles and "could even portray a young lover convincingly when he was an old man."

He cited Clark Gable as a screen star "who was given a chance to use his talents in the nick of time—just when he had reached the end of the prophetic five years—in 'It Happened One Night.'" Claudette Colbert, he said, also got her break in that Frank Capra picture.

Mr. Griffith said his "system" of finding out "the hidden abilities" of stars is to have "heart-to-heart talks with them and probe into their backgrounds."

Movie Players

"In this way recently I found that Madeleine Carroll was really a warm and vivacious person—entirely different from the cold and austere type she has had to play in previous pictures. I found she was not English, as many supposed, but French and Irish."

John Barrymore was "being discarded" by Hollywood after playing tragic and romantic roles when Mr. Griffith put him in comedy, the Director said. He was convinced Barrymore would succeed because "he started on the stage as a comedian and his father (Maurice M. Barrymore) and uncle, John Drew, both had a flair for comedy."

Myrna Loy was doing sloe-eyed Oriental parts, Griffith said, when he had a talk with her and found she had "great personal charm." Bob Montgomery was becoming typed as a gay dog when the director gave him a chance in serious roles. Now, Griffith said, he is going to give Bing Crosby "a chance to show he is more than a crooner."

Risk of Type Parts

Griffith recalled switching Ann Harding from "serious roles to comedy" and how she "changed pace again in 'Animal Kingdom.'" Similarly, Fredric March was saved from "sailor roles" to do parts in which his "humor and warmth were given play."

Stars in danger of being "typed," he said, include Bette Davis, Edward G. Robinson and George Raft, as gangsters, and Fred MacMurray, who Mr. Griffith believes could be changed from a comedian to "a fine dramatic actor." He pointed out the radio role of an editor is giving Robinson the chance Hollywood denied him.

He cited Jeanette MacDonald as an example of a singer given an opportunity to act "and outlast all the others who only sang" and Deanna Durbin as a "beautifully managed child star who is being saved from going the way of Jackie Coogan and other children of the past."

"The old days of sending scouts to colleges and small towns for persons who might photograph well will soon be over," he said. "We are looking more and more for real acting material."

That's why Mr. Griffith is in New York.

MusicRoomNamed For Mrs. Coolidge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 7—One of the string quartets sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge will play here at the formal opening of a music room named in Mrs. Coolidge's honor at the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield's public library, in June.

Mrs. Coolidge wired from her winter home in Washington that she was deeply touched by the decision of a special committee to name the proposed new music room the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Music and Art Library." The naming of the new collection for her is believed to mark the first time she has been so honored in the Berkshires, where her annual summer series of concerts and her festivals at the South Mountain Temple of Chamber Music have brought wide prestige in the musical field. She is known as the country's greatest patron of chamber music.

The founder of the South Mountain Music Temple has also established in the past the Library of Congress Hall of Chamber Music, and annually bestows a medal at a concert held there, for eminent services to chamber music. She received the consent of Congress to make these presentations under its auspices when she began the custom in 1932. On a plaque of her likeness at Music Temple are inscribed the words, "The Fairy Godmother of Chamber Music."

Paderewski Now May 14

The date of the recital by Ignace Jan Paderewski at the Boston Opera House has been changed from May 7 to May 14.

Flute Players Club

Two novelties are scheduled for the next concert of the Boston Flute Players Club, at the Hotel Vendome Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19. They are Eugene Goossens' "Three Pictures" for flute and piano, and Vittorio Rietti's Sonatina for the same instruments. Georges Laurent will be the flutist and Jesús Sanromá the pianist. Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti will join Mr. Sanromá in the other two numbers, the Trios for piano, violin and cello by Brahms in B major and by Schubert in B flat major.

Josef Hofmann Coming

Josef Hofmann will visit Boston for a concert in Symphony Hall, on Sunday afternoon, March 5. He will be heard in Handel's Variations, "The Harmonious Blacksmith"; Pastorale and Cappriccio, Scarlatti; Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata; Schumann's "Carnaval"; Fantasy Impromptu, Waltz, and Nocturne of Chopin, and Liszt's "Forest Murmurs," "Liebestraum," and "Mephisto Waltz."

Lectures on Playwriting

A series of eight lectures on the subject of playwriting will be given by Miss Lydia Walker on Monday evenings, at Building I of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The first lecture on Feb. 6 was on "Standards of Self Criticism." The course is part of the second semester program of the Massachusetts Division of University Extension. Other subjects in March will include "The Playwright and His Public" and "Facts Important to the Theater of 1939."

Busch-Serkin Program

Rudolf Serkin, whose piano recital in Symphony Hall last Sunday won exceptional praise, and Adolf Busch, distinguished violinist, will give a sonata recital in Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 28. The program includes the Bach Sonata in E Major; the Brahms D minor, and Schubert's Phantasie in C major. The series of concerts given by these artists last year constituted a high light of the season.

Thorborg-Hartmann Program

Kerstin Thorborg and Carl Hartmann will be the artists for the Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler, next Wednesday. Edwin McArthur will be the accompanist. The program:

Frühlingsfahrt	Schumann
Ich wand're nicht	Schumann
Wanderlied	Schumann
Mr. Hartmann	
Die Allmacht	Schubert
Ständchen (Horch, horch die Lerch)	Schubert
Anakreon's Grab	Hugo Wolf
Morgenstimmung	Hugo Wolf
Mme. Thorborg	
Gralserzählung, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
Winterstürme wichen dem Wonnemond, "Walküre"	Wagner
Rienzi's Prayer	Wagner
Mr. Hartmann	
"Mon coeur" from Samson et Delila	Saint-Saëns
Mme. Thorborg	
Traum durch die Dämmerung	Richard Strauss
Ich trage meine Minne	Richard Strauss
Heimliche Aufforderung	Richard Strauss
Mr. Hartmann	
Var det en dröm (Was it a dream)	J. Sibelius
Gieb mir Dein Herze	E. Melartin
Under Haggarna (Under the Cherry Tree)	J. Jonason
Jeg elsker Dig (I Love You)	E. Grieg
Mme. Thorborg	

Exhibit of "America"

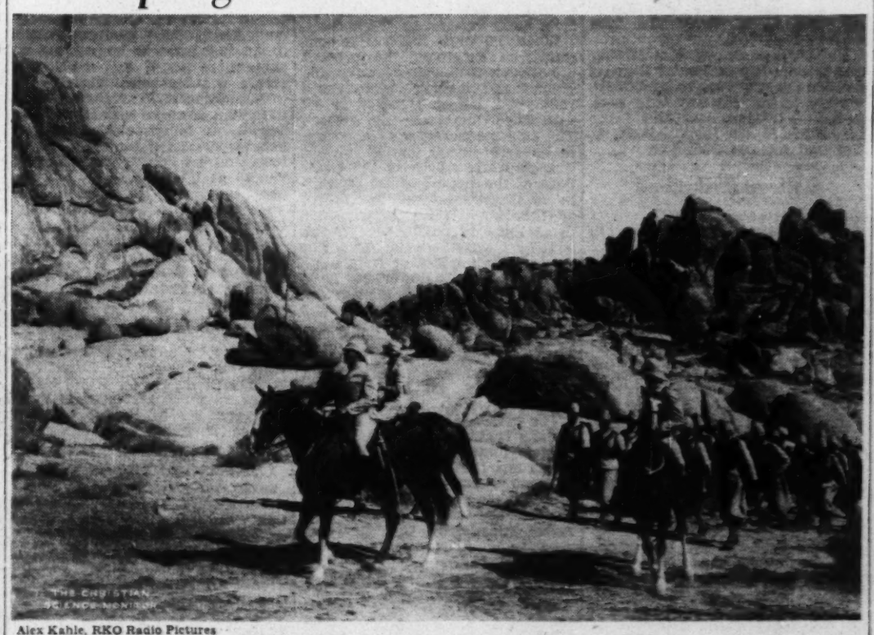
As the first Youth Symphony Concert of the spring series in Symphony Hall, Feb. 15, falls midway between two Presidents' birthdays, the audience at the conclusion of the concert will sing "America."

On view in the balcony foyer will be a photograph of the poem "America," in the author's handwriting and signed "S. F. Smith" together with a picture of himself and of the house in Newton Center in which he lived. Samuel F. Smith wrote the poem in Andover in 1832, when he was a student at Theological School. He wrote the facsimile for a friend in 1893, and it is this copy which is on exhibition through the courtesy of a Youth Concerts sustaining member.

Music Funds Assigned

Wallace Goodrich, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, has just awarded 59 scholarships for musical study, given under a grant from the Charles Hayden Foundation for students who are residents of greater Boston or New York City. The amounts of the scholarships are set, according to the candidate's need.

Kipling's India as the Screen Sees It



Alex Kahle, RKO Radio Pictures

Scene From the Filmed 'Gunga Din'

Cinematic derivation from the water-carrier ballad, now at the Keith-Memorial

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances

DOYLY CARTE — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA CO. from London
Fri., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Sat., "PATIENCE." Mon., "THE MIKADO." Tues., "IOLANTHE." Feb. 15, "THE GONDOLIERS." Feb. 16, "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times
HOLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30 Exc. $1.10-$3.30, ex Sat. hol. eves and hols Mats. Wed. Thurs., Sat., Feb. 13 and 24

MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday Mon., Feb. 13)

DENNIS KING — VERA ZORINA — VIVIENNE SEGAL — WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. WED & SAT., 2:30. Spec. Mat. Feb. 13

"Ethel Waters magnificent. —Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"I WAS REDUCED TO TEARS FROM LAUGHTER."—Benchley, N. Yorker.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"Heart-wrenching drama in a spectacular pageant. —Whipple, World Telegram.
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (In person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. & 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-2474
Evgs. 55c-$3.50 Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$2.20

"BRILLIANT AMUSEMENT."—Atkinson, Times
Clifton WEBB — Estelle WINWOOD — Hope WILLIAMS
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST Oscar Wilde's Gay Comedy
VANDERBILT, West 48 St. BRy. 9-0134
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Feb. 12, 2:40
Seats on Sale 4 Weeks in Advance

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

BOSTON

HELD OVER—2nd WEEK!
ROARING FOR BATTLE OR READY FOR LOVE
GUNGA DIN
CARY GRANT — VICTOR McLAGLEN — DOUG. FAIRBANKS, JR.
and AN ALL-NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
KEITH MEMORIAL

COPLEY THEATRE
MACBETH
NOW PLAYING
WPA FEDERAL THEATRE
Tues. to Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Matinee Sat. 2:30

"GRAND ILLUSION"
Fine Arts • 5th WEEK • 30 after 1 P.M.

SHUBERT — Beg. Mon. Eve. — Seats Now
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20

Tom'w. Eve. at 8:30 JORDAN HALL Mgt.: A. Richmond
HUMPHREY & WEIDMAN and Their DANCE GROUP—TICKETS NOW

METROPOLITAN
"JESSE JAMES"
in TECHNICOLOR
"WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS"
2 HITS
TYRONE POWER • HENRY FONDA
NANCY KELLY • RANDOLPH SCOTT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Bing Crosby
"PARIS HONEYMOON"
Kay Francis — Ian Hunter
"COMET OVER BROADWAY"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
AIR-CONDITIONED
Wed. Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 p. m.
Richard Greene — Nancy Kelly — Preston Foster — George Bancroft
"SUBMARINE CONTROL"
Shirley Temple
"JUST AROUND THE CORNER"

Commerce and Finance

Railroads Want All Transportation Put on Same Tax Basis

Business and Industry

U. S. Is Declared Slow in Advancing S. American Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tariff Commission is studying the encroachment of foreign-made products upon United States exports to Latin America.

Sidney Morgan, Commission Secretary, so advised a House subcommittee at hearings, just made public, on the independent offices appropriation bill.

A reference to increased sales of German and Italian planes in South America, at the expense of American aircraft, brought from Mr. Morgan a statement that it showed "what an effort is being made by our competitors to get all the trade they can."

Studying Situation

He said the commission was studying "that general situation" and was "investigating the activities of a certain country, not alone in Europe, but we are going to look at the reverse side of the picture by seeing what is done in South America."

With reference to German and Italian penetration of the Latin-American plane market, he asserted:

"Undoubtedly they have been not only aggressive, but shrewd and very wise in the things they have done down there. They have established banks, special credits, and educational contacts, making it possible to send local men abroad to be educated in their schools, and there is an exchange of talent going on in all those countries.

"They have been carrying on a program of that kind for years. We are in a position now of trying to do something to recover ground that we might have won much more easily years ago."

A question about German and Italian sales was raised by Representative John Houston (D) of Kansas, who said an airplane manufacturer had told him a lot of export business to South America had been lost because representatives of foreign countries were taken by their ambassadors to see the authorities in South American nations.

Mr. Houston said he was advised that "our ambassadors were a little too high-hat to take advantage of any opportunity to promote our business interests, and that therefore the business was gone when our boys got around to the proper office."

Americans at Disadvantage

Mr. Morgan asserted that the ambassadors he knew were "never so high-hat that they were not first and last good businessmen, looking out for American interests." He said activities of foreign nations in Latin America put Americans frequently at a disadvantage, adding:

"It is not only a case of aggressive salesmanship, but there are campaigns of propaganda, and even vilification, and so far as I know the United States has done little practically to counteract that sort of thing. But the tide is changing."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany's annexation of the Czecho-Slovakian Sudetenland area will result in reducing Czech imports under a trade agreement by at least 50 per cent, Tariff Commission officials estimate.

The estimate was made by Sidney Morgan, Secretary of the Commission.

Mr. Morgan said the State Department already had served notice that goods manufactured in Sudetenland must be marked "Made in Germany" and that they will not be given the lower tariffs assessed under the terms of the Czech trade agreement.

Manufacturers Trust Purchases Assets Of Italian Bank in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Manufacturers Trust Co., a leading Wall Street commercial bank, announced it had concluded an agreement for taking over "substantially all the assets and liabilities" of the Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co. of New York.

The latter, with about $7,500,000 in deposits, will be liquidated as a separate concern, it was said. It has been controlled by the Banca Commerciale Italiana of Milan, rated the largest commercial bank in Italy.

The deal, it was said, would mark the completion of the disposal of its American deposit banks by the Italian institution, which formerly had units in Boston and Philadelphia. The Italian bank, however, is expected to maintain an agency here.

The Philadelphia Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co. was absorbed at the end of 1938 by the Liberty Title & Trust Co. The Boston subsidiary was liquidated at the end of 1937.

Banking circles suggested the liquidation may have been prompted by diminishing return on bank loans and investments, a decline in commerce between this country and Italy and increased restrictions on banking operations in this country.

British Manufacturers To Publish Official Organ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new monthly journal, the "Trade Recorder," which is to be the official organ of the Manufacturers' Agents Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Inc., and which will be published by the Trade Recorder Publishing Company, Ltd., Imperial House, Regent Street, London, is scheduled to appear early this Spring, it was learned here.

The new journal will have an initial circulation of 5,000 copies per month, without a single competitor in its field, and will be printed in up-to-date form, partly in color.

The publishers of the new journal will assume the Manufacturers' Agents Association's task of bringing together manufacturers and agents, to serve their common interests.

In 1938 more than 7,300 agents were recommended to manufacturers by the Association and more than 1,000 manufacturers seek its assistance every year in contacting established agents.

Rail Proponent

© Harris & Ewing

R. V. Fletcher
General Counsel for the Association of American Railroads.

FPC Halts Inquiry Of Associated Gas Pending More Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission suddenly halted its investigation of the Associated Gas & Electric utilities system pending further study of books of its service companies.

Examiner Frank A. Hampton recessed the three weeks old hearing indefinitely at the request of Lambert Macallister, commission counsel, who said:

"In view of the fact that books of the so-called Hopson Companies are to be made available to commission accountants and that witnesses have agreed to testify any time they are called it now seems advisable to recess these hearings until the books have been examined sufficiently to determine a future course, and I move we recess to a subsequent date to be determined by the commission."

Government aides said the recess might continue from two months to two years, depending on the condition of the books and the assistance given in tracing certain items.

W. B. Saul, counsel for the companies, said they would provide a schedule of ownership of so-called Hopson Service Companies within the next two weeks. He said he believed the recess would economize time and expense and facilitate the purpose of the hearing.

Since 1935 the commission has been trying to trace whatever financial or managerial connection may have existed prior to 1939 between A. G. & E., the billion-dollar holding company for utility operating companies, and companies which sold them consultant, tax, engineering and other services.

Sale of $40,000,000 Utility in Alabama To TVA Is Talked

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Negotiations for the sale of Alabama Power Company holdings in North Alabama valued at $40,000,000 to the Tennessee Valley Authority will begin next week, Thomas W. Martin, President of the utility, said.

Mr. Martin said the properties involved in "original" conversations were worth $10,000,000 or $12,000,000, but more recent conversations had included properties valued at more than $40,000,000.

Mr. Martin's announcement followed the sale for $78,600,000 Feb. 4, properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Co., like Alabama Power a subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern Corp.

The Alabama Power President said the chief obstacle to completion of a sales plan "is to establish a line to bound the territory in which TVA and the Alabama Power Co. will conduct their operations."

He said the sale plan would establish territories which will be exclusive for TVA or the power firm.

Properties of the Birmingham Electric Company in Bessemer, Tarrant City and other municipalities in the Birmingham area may be included in negotiations, Mr. Martin said.

Mr. Martin estimated $2,000,000 in State, country and city taxes, now paid by Alabama Power and Birmingham Electric, would be lost if the Tennessee Valley Authority acquires the properties included in the $40,000,000 estimate.

Twin Coach Co. Receives Over $1,000,000 in Orders

KENT, Ohio—Twin Coach Company, builder of urban transit equipment here, is working on orders totaling slightly in excess of $1,000,000. These orders include 12 31-passenger coaches and 14 35-passenger coaches for New Orleans Public Service Company, 10 35-passenger Diesel-Electrics for Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, 10 41-passenger coaches for Capital Transit at Washington; three 23-passenger coaches for Arkansas Power Power & Light, Little Rock, Arkansas; 18 23-passenger coaches for Toronto Transportation Commission; 10 30-passenger coaches for Motor Transit of Jacksonville, Florida; six 41-passenger coaches for Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway; 10 23-passenger coaches for Winnipeg Electric Company.

N.Y. Curb Exchange Shows $154,400 Deficit in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange reported that it operated at a deficit of $154,400 in 1938.

The curb's income for the year was $1,162,010, of which the main item was $456,845 in dues from regular and associated members. Salaries of $688,523 comprised the main item in expenses totaling $1,316,410.

Wheeler Says ICC Has About Agreed On Aid to Roads

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee said after a White House conference the Interstate Commerce Commission had "tentatively agreed" on legislation to "tighten up on the financial structures" of the railroads.

Senator Wheeler said this legislation, to supplement railroad aid legislation recommended by a Presidential committee of six, was discussed with the President.

No Details Disclosed

The Montanan would not disclose details of the ICC proposal, but said they related to financial practices, facts about which were recently investigated by the commission and a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee. When the new bills are completed Senator Wheeler said he would introduce them and they would be considered along with measures already pending in both Houses.

Besides Mr. Wheeler, those attending today's conference with Mr. Roosevelt were Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, and ICC members Joseph B. Eastman, Charles D. Mahaffie and Walter M. W. Splawn.

Earlier in the day, a spokesman for Class 1 railroads urged Congress to equalize Federal taxes and subsidies for all tyes of transportation.

R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the Association of American Railroads, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee during hearings on general transportation legislation that railroads should receive the same treatment by the Government as motor and water carriers.

"It isn't contended here that Congress can help the railroads in periods of business depression; they've got to suffer like anybody else," Mr. Fletcher said. "We're contending that water carriers, for instance, ought to be regulated—taxed. We're not asking that the railroads be relieved of a tax levied on industry; we're not asking for a direct Government subsidy.

"We believe it is only fair to make competitive conditions the same by putting them (various types of tarnsportation) on the same tax basis. Then we would let the public select the type most economical to them. We believe that the railroads are the most economic over a long haul.

Want Things Equalized

"If we could get things equalized regarding taxes and subsidies, we could leave the rest to experience and economic forces."

Mr. Fletcher said railroads were not subsidized by the Government but Federal expenditures for river development have totaled $2,186,000,000 and for highway development $35,000,000,000.

He said that railroads paid taxes amounting to eight cents on every dollar while highways paid four and one-half cents and waterways, two cents. Most of the highway taxes return quickly in the form of new construction and maintenance.

"If the railroads' tax were to be spent on improvement of their highway, they'd be in a pretty happy situation," Mr. Flether told the committee.

"We would have about $350,000,000 if it all were turned back. It would wipe out deficits in recent years and the railroads would be pretty comfortable; they would be able to get along but it wouldn't relieve all their difficulties in a year such as 1938."

Your Income Tax

No. 10

Exemption Allowed Head of a Family

A head of a family is defined by income-tax regulations as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more persons who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation." The exemption allowed a head of a family is $2,500. The phrase "in one household" may be interpreted as meaning the taxpayer's personal residence, an apartment, rooms in a boarding house, hotel, etc.

Under certain circumstances it is not necessary that the taxpayer and his dependents live under one roof during the entire taxable year in order that the taxpayer may be allowed the exemption. If the common home is maintained and the parent is away on business or a child is away at school or on a visit, the exemption is allowable. Moreover, if a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house, while he lives elsewhere, the exemption still applies. If, however, without necessity, the dependent makes his home elsewhere, the benefactor is not the head of a family.

The same rule is applicable to the term "living together" in the case of a husband and wife. If occasionally and temporarily the husband is away on business or the wife on a visit, the common home being maintained, the $2,500 exemption still applies. The unavoidable absence of husband or wife at a sanatorium does not preclude the exemption. But if the husband continuously makes his home at one place and the wife at another, they are not living together within the meaning of the Revenue Act.

January Sugar Imports Drop Below Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar imported into this country during January under the Sugar Control Act totaled 326,316 short tons, raw value, compared with 346,128 in the corresponding month last year.

The largest imports, 237,429 short tons, came from Puerto Rico. Cuba was second with 40,049

Imports of refined sugar were 22,721 short tons.

SEC Seen Avoiding Pertinent Questions in Insurance Probe

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—So far Wall Street is not much impressed with the opening numbers of the SEC investigation into the insurance business. Of course investment bankers will be pleased if the Commission gets round to fault-finding over the life companies' direct purchases of corporate securities; but so far the Commission hasn't got round to that, and it begins to look as though it isn't going to get round to it very strenuously anyway. What the Commission seems about to build up instead is the old octopus picture so familiar to investigation-fans and so dear to those who cannot stand any kind of interlocking directorates except Washington ones.

The general impression seems to be that the public (and the SEC) is getting a good academic course in the life insurance business, but that the investigation will turn up little of news or interest either to Wall Street or to people in the insurance business. The facts and figures paraded at the beginning of the course are all obtainable out of either the Spectator Year Book or the annual convention issue of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, including the thumping totals of the insurance business, such as those of the Metropolitan's total assets of right under $5,000,000,000 (making it next to Telephone, the biggest American corporation), the total admitted assets of around $26,000,000,000 of the legal reserve life companies, the 64,000,000 policyholders, and the $114,000,000,000 of outstanding insurance. These are the statistical raw material for a good horror story of centralized power and irresponsible control; and feeling is the SEC will make the most of it.

Possible Lines of Attack

There are some people here who think the Commission is overlooking some good bets in the way of investigation material. For years the muck-rakers have been lashing the insurance companies for their heavy overhead, the high commissions paid to salesmen, the heavy collection cost of industrial ("dime-a-week") insurance, the high percentage of lapses and surrenders, the 6 per cent rate charged on policy loans (5 per cent on policies written since January 1 by New York-chartered companies) compared with current rates for bank loans, the high salaries to top executives, and other alleged and perhaps actual abuses. They have even attacked the quite easily defended level premium rates for straight life policies which the companies charge, ignoring the naturally heavy mortality in recent years of fraternal and other organizations issuing insurance on an assessment basis.

Then there are other things, in Wall Street opinion, which the SEC might look into which hardly make good copy for saleable books-of-attack on the insurance business but which would make nice critical reading if dressed up properly, such as the probable fact that in 1932 the portfolios of the insurance companies were probably under water and they were probably all insolvent at market prices; the question of how a company even as big as Metropolitan could possibly watch, let alone service, 100,000-odd different investments, which must have included thousands of individual mortgages; also the question of what the insurance companies did in the depths of the depression when they were forced by incipient farm revolts to make the ticklish choice between defending their stockholders by merciless foreclosures or yielding to farm pressure and showing some ruth to hard-pressed mortgagors.

Some Embarrassing Questions

It might be said parenthetically that there are also some questions which cynics in the Wall Street community would ask of the life insurance companies which a Washington commission is not very likely to ask because of the possible implications or backfire. One would be why the insurance companies continue to load up so heavily on government bonds, which pay little, yield less and are at their all-time tops at this moment; another would be why they still carry so many rail bonds, and still a third would be why they let themselves, through unwise investment policies, into such a prominent position in so many rail receiverships, and why they do so little about it.

And another question might be why they carry such a large percentage of their assets today in the form of cash. But the answers to these questions might be as embarrassing to Washington as Wendel Willkie's habit of replying in public every time David Lilienthal fired a broadside.

The companies might answer, for instance, that the fact that they do so little in rail reorganizations, and are so eager to avoid getting equities in reorganizations is about the best answer that could be made to the charge that their ownership of corporate securities is a danger to the community.

But, skipping back to the paragraphs before this parenthesis, these subjects seem to be of little interest to the SEC. The Commission is evidently interested for the most part in developing the hackneyed devil-chasing thesis that the insurance companies have too much power.

Follow Veblen Theories

This is a thesis dear to the academic heart, and the SEC is nothing if not academic. This preoccupation with power, both literal and figurative, inheres in policies fathered even higher than the SEC. It was first popularized in academic circles about twenty years ago by the recalcitrant Thorstein Veblen, and to judge by SEC reports in recent years on corporate trustees, investment trusts, broker-dealer syntheses in the security business, and other subjects, Veblen is still the intellectual father of the SEC. This fact has apparently not yet dawned on Wall Street, which continues (per force) to take the SEC seriously, and does not realize that it could understand the Commission much better if it took a brief look at "Theory of the Leisure Class," and "Engineers and the Price System." College students of an intellectually explorative turn of thought were keen about Veblen twenty years ago and the SEC seems to be so today.

It may or may not be curious that about the same time the Commission was bringing out the first chapter of its course on the power of the insurance companies, Senator Burton Wheeler was complaining of how the companies fail, in current rail reorganizations, to take any really insistent part. But the SEC is evidently going to town on the subject of insurance managements and their power.

See SEC Riding for a Fall

But on this score Wall Street opinion is that the Commission will come a cropper. There is and has been for a generation a law in New York State, where most of the insurance companies are housed (vide the statistics spread by the Commission on Monday), which protects the powers of policy-holders of the mutual companies. On April 1 the directors of a mutual life company must pick a directorate for the coming year. The elections are held the following December—and under the auspices, not of the company, but of the State Insurance Department.

If so much as one tenth of 1 per cent of the policy-holders can get together, they can pick an independent slate within any period up to two months after the existing Board of Directors has nominated its slate. If this one-one-thousandth of the policy-holders are disgruntled enough to agree on an independent slate, it can be put up to all the policy-holders or their proxy-holders at the December election of directors.

Academic thinkers in the State of New York have explored for years the possibility of making this 1-10 of 1 per cent purity test even broader, but without avail. A bill is now before the New York State legislature for a complete recodification of the insurance laws—a consummation devoutly to be wished and long delayed—and it has been done by academic thinkers of the only-true-believer, SEC, variety. But it perpetuates the present law as to policy-holders' votes.

Reason why SEC is not pressing the attack against the life companies' recently developed habit of buying blocks of securities direct, is not hard to see. Public financing is at a standstill because of the persistent flare-ups of Washington hostility to private enterprise. The volume of private, direct security buying is far more stable than that of public issues put through investment bankers. Life insurance companies have never solicited these private offerings, which have come to them as spontaneously as the flowers that bloom in the spring.

Save Distribution Costs

The companies and the corporate borrowers have the cost of registration and distribution, which is between 2 and 3 per cent for the issues the insurance companies buy. They don't have to engrave securities, pay transfer taxes or trustee's fees; list the securities, publish redemption notices, or wait the irritating delays incident to ordinary security-issuance, which today take from 50 to 80 days; an they know that if worst comes to worst in a few years (as sometimes happens) they haven't got to solicit proxies from everybody west of Pearl Street or see the borrower give up the corporate ghost in 77B; because it can all be settled round one table.

They can buy securities, when their cash has swelled to the point of painfulness, without having to wait for a favorable public market, and they can write their own indentures. They don't have to shop around at up to 100 different investment houses to buy what they need. All in all, they are able to by-pass all the circumlocutions and legerdemain and rigamaroles which the public, for its own protection, has asked the government to insist upon since 1933.

Hence the Securities and Exchange Commission is not likely, in the opinion of Wall Street, to harp on this subject. Nor, for lack of really technical interest, is it likely to hit the insurance companies on their really sensitive points. It is likely to stick to the anachronistic theme of centralized control, according to local opinion; and to avoid playing along with local investment bankers by attacking the direct purchase of corporate obligations.

Gen. Motors Sales Well Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers in the United States in January totaled 88,865 units, compared with 118,888 in December and 63,069 in January 1938.

Sales to dealers in the United States last month were 116,964 units, against 150,005 in December and 56,938 in January 1938.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments were 152,746 in January against 187,909 in December and 94,267 in January 1938.

The combined sales of the corporation in January were the second highest for that month in its history, being exceeded in January 1936 with a total of 158,572 units.

Phillips Petroleum Co. Raises Prices 8c Barrel

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP)—The Phillips Petroleum Company's posted price for sweet and sour crude in the Texas Panhandle area has been increased 8 cents a barrel for all gravities.

The prices are 88 cents a barrel for 40 gravity sweet crude, with a 2-cent differential downward for each degree. All crude below 29 is 72 cents a barrel.

On sour crude, 40 gravity is 91 cents, with a downward differential of 2 cents. All below 29 gravity is 67 cents.

Prices were cut in the area last Oct. 12 when there was a general slash in the mid-continent area.

Bank Says Relief Costs to Nov. 30 Is $12,000,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The fact that "21,300,000 of our inhabitants, according to current estimate," are receiving one or more forms of relief makes it evident a situation exists which is "strongly inimical to economic and social progress," said the "Guaranty Survey," organ of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

"No civilized country today," the survey said, "will voluntarily allow any of its citizens to remain in want of the necessities of life as a result of conditions beyond their control. But the very necessity of relief makes it essential that it be placed on a permanently practical basis, and to this end it is indispensible that the principal features of the existing situation be understood as widely as possible."

Strictly relief expenditures by Federal, state and local governments, the survey continued, from the beginning of 1933 to the end of November, 1938, totaled more than $12,000,000,000. It asserted that after the 1921-22 depression, relief expenditures did not return to the pre-depression level. They continued to mount in subsequent years "despite the fact that the period was generally considered the most prosperous in the history of the country."

If that experience holds good, said the survey, the effects will be much more serious now, since the relief burden has reached a point "where it involves a heavy drain on the public treasuries."

As a solution, the survey asserted, "that part of the load which is unavoidable and permanent, or semi-permanent, must be placed on a sound financial basis and brought within a balanced federal budget. To achieve this aim it will probably be necessary, and certainly desirable, to administer relief as such, instead of combining it with other objectives.

"It may be possible to decentralize, in whole or in part, both the administration and the financial burden of relief by returning the task to the state and local governments. And it would certainly contribute to a sound solution of the problem to create a closer co-ordination between the relief and the re-employment agencies of the various governmental units," declares the bank.

Utility Finance Experts Study Atlas Proposal

NEW YORK (AP)—Utility finance experts studied implications of Atlas Corporation's proposal to convert Utilities Power & Light Corporation, from a public utility holding company into an investment concern.

The proposal was filed in United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, and with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington. U. P. & L. is in the process of reorganization under section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act.

Properties now controlled by U. P. & L., Atlas argued, "do not and cannot be made to comply with the integration provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935."

Under the proposal to convert U. P. & L. into an investment company, precedence would be given to the sale of interest in Derby Gas & Electric Corporaton, and subsidiaries, and Newport Electric Corporation, and in other "controlled utility units that are not readily capable of being incorporated into any feasible integration program" of the U. P. & L.

The new plan would eliminate the interest of existing Class A, Class B, and common stockholders except for a conditional right to buy new common stock. The new plan, dated Feb. 1, supersedes Atlas' plan filed last July 15, and a prior one in which Atlas joined.

Subsidiaries of Utilities Power & Light furnish such services as electric light and power, gas, steam heat and motor coach transportation in 588 towns and cities in the United States and Canada. The largest American communities include St. Louis, Indianapolis, Dubuque, Iowa, Clinton, Iowa, Derby, Conn., and Newport, R. I.

American Woolen Loss Is $4,911,502

NEW YORK (AP) — American Woolen Co. reported its net loss in 1938 was $4,911,502 after charges and depreciation and losses on capital assets sold or scrapped. This compared with a loss of $1,854,902 in 1937, which included inventory loss of $4,022,589.

Moses Pendleton, President, told stockholders the deficit for the year was due almost entirely to operations in the first half, during which there was a sharp decline in prices and demand. He was moderately optimistic of prospects in the next few months.

"The last half of the year," he wrote, "showed a decided improvement from the first six months' operations. Although the period started with a small volume of unfilled orders, by August a growing demand for fabrics developed which continued for the remainder of the year.

"Net sales increased to $25,291,834 compared with $16,746,242 in the first half, a gain of 51 per cent. The trend in wool and other raw material prices was reversed and these markets were stronger throughout the period."

Market Value of Listed Bonds $46,558,433,389

NEW YORK (AP)—A total of 1,388 bond issues listed in New York Stock Exchange as of January 31 had a par value of $51,586,755,720, market value of $46,558,433,389 and average price per $1,000 face value bond of $910.30.

This compared with 1,393 issues having a total par value of $51,553,917,424, market value of $47,053,034,224 and average price of $912.70 on December 31.

FHA Mortgages Up 118 P.C. in January

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Housing Administration said the total value of mortgages accepted for insurance during January—$42,217,800—represented an increase of 118 per cent over the same month last year.

Small home mortgages selected for appraisal during the month totaled $77,594,030, an increase of 159 per cent over January, 1938.

New Weekly Index Of Business Issued By Time Magazine

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The weekly "index of business conditions" of Time, news magazine, making its first appearance today, shows an increase for the first time in 1939.

At 99.2, it shows a jump of 1.6 points from the previous week, is still under the recent recovery peak of 101.8 reached at the start of the year, but well above the level of 94.2 a year ago.

Time's new index, unlike most other business indices based largely on business volumes, such as steel production and freight movement, is designed to show changes in the relative financial soundness of business.

Calculated from weekly banking figures issued by the Federal Reserve system, it is an attempt to measure changes in such basic factors as business working capital, loans and inventories, and amount of spending.

The bank figures, it is explained, show the business condition of banks' customers, in the aggregate, since a deposit is a customer's cash asset, loans represent short-term liabilities, and the volume of checks drawn indicates "gross sales."

Carrying the new index back, Time points out its new index reached a top five months before business activity in 1929, thus giving advance warning that basically business was getting out of whack. It began a decline at the start of 1937, well in advance of the slump which developed later in the year, and in 1938, began its uptrend in March, while business volumes did not start up until mid-summer. The index starts with 1926 as 100.

The chief factor in last week's rise was said to be an increase in public spending everywhere but in the 10 largest cities.

Freight Carloadings Off 3 P. C. in Week; 2.1 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 576,790 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 4.

This was a decrease of 17,589 cars, or 3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 12,050, or 2.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 94,437, or 14.1 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	—Decr from— Last wk	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	214,358	4,039	19,909
Less-than-carlot mch	146,138	290	1,864
Coal	132,908	7,738	↑3,514
Grain and grain prods	29,544	2,658	2,738
Livestock	11,371	1,593	79
Forest Products	25,538	2,397	719
Ore	9,062	↑1,422	↑2,615
Coke	7,871	294	↑1,412

↑Increase.

Bank Clearings Up 25.9 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended February 8 exceeded the comparable 1938 week in the sixth consecutive advance over the previous year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,443,267,000 jumped 25.9 per cent over $4,322,816,000 a year ago and was $211,886,000 over the preceding week's total.

New York clearings of $3,499,714,000 soared 33.8 per cent over $2,615,364,000 in the like 1938 week, while turnover at outside centers of $1,943,553,000 was 13.8 per cent ahead of $1,707,452,000 a year ago.

With one exception all outside cities reported gains over a year ago. Prominent were Cleveland, up 31.2 per cent, Pittsburgh 29.5, Baltimore 20, Boston 19.6, Philadelphia 16.2, San Francisco 15.7, Omaha 14.7, Richmond 12.4.

Chicago volume of $272,300,000 was 9.7 per cent ahead of $248,300,000 in 1938.

Local Groups to Handle FCIC Crop Loss Claims

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation announced settlement of claims for wheat crop losses sustained by growers who have insured their 1939 harvest would be handled by state and county agricultural conservation Committees.

Under the program, wheat growers holding crop insurance are guaranteed a certain number of bushels to reimburse them for losses.

Leroy K. Smith, corporation manager, said the local committees would administer the claims in much the same manner that they signed up insurance they handled.

U. S. Zinc Production Declines in January

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Zinc Institute announced domestic zinc production in January totaled 44,142 tons, compared with 44,878 in December and 48,687 in January, 1938.

Shipments in January were 42,526 tons against 39,052 in December and 24,931 in the comparable month a year ago.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month were said to total 128,220 tons, compared with 126,604 at the end of December and 89,089 at the end of January, 1938.

Realty Levy Rise Seen If State And City Bonds Taxed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of witnesses told a Senate Finance Subcommittee that real estate owners would have to dig down into their pocketbooks to pay increased tax bills if the Federal Government put a tax on state and municipal bonds.

Such securities have traditionally been tax-exempt but the Administration is proposing to remove the exemptions on future issues.

Nearly all of the eight witnesses who appeared before the committee said wealthy investors in local Government securities would demand larger interest returns if the income from such securities were to be made taxable.

Would Raise Taxes

This, they said, would result in higher interest payments by the local governments. To meet these costs, the witnesses contended, the local governments would have to increase their taxes and they pointed out that real estate often bears more than 80 per cent of the local tax burden.

C. E. Armstrong, Comptroller of Birmingham, Ala., warned that this situation might be reflected in decreased local contributions to the cost of relief, entailing further federal relief expenditures.

"Already our cities are frequently strained almost to the breaking point with their part of the relief load," Mr. Armstrong declared.

W. E. Kershner of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the State Teachers Retirement System, said that such a program as proposed would involve a "direct tax on local taxes" by the Federal Government. He estimated that it would add $4,000,000 to Ohio tax bills because of increased interest that must be paid on state and local securities.

New Jersey particularly doesn't want the program of reciprocal taxation of Federal and state securities enacted because it has no state income tax law and is not likely to enact one, said Walter R. Darby, Commissioner of Local Government in that State.

Agreeing with others that Federal taxation of local governments' securities would be reflected in increased real estate taxes, John R. Lindsay, Louisville, Ky., Director of Finance, told the committee that such a program might prevent the construction of needed public projects.

More Objections

Joseph K. Costello, General Manager of the Delaware River Bridge, told the committee that Federal taxation of the bonds of publicly-owned toll bridges might prevent the construction of additional bridges of that nature and would make it difficult for some bridges now existing to be refinanced.

A similar argument was made in relation to publicly-owned water supply systems by William W. Brush, editor of "Waterworks Engineering."

O. F. McShane, member of the Utah Industrial Commission said that Treasury experts were "not quite accurate" in contending that the reciprocal tax program would affect only future issues of bonds. He pointed out that local agencies, in refinancing present debts, would be forced to pay higher interest rates.

"After all," Mr. McShane said, "it must be apparent to those who are informed, that the burden of increased interest rates will fall upon the municipalities and not upon the purchaser of the securities.

Bank Loans Rise Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks turned slightly upward in the week ended Feb. 1.

Contrasting with small decreases for several weeks, banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Reserve Board that their business loans increased $2,000,000 to a total of $3,767,000,000 during the week.

The weekly report also showed a decline of $104,000,000 in demand deposits due to month and pay roll needs.

Sears Shows Sales Gain of 6.3 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported sales for the 13th and final period of its fiscal year, ended Jan. 28, totaled $31,496,864. This was an increase of $1,862,088 or 6.3 per cent compared with $29,634,776 a year ago.

Sales for the 13 periods, Jan. 31, 1938, to Jan. 28, 1939, aggregated $534,741,427, a decrease of $38,143,674 or 6.7 per cent compared with $572,874,101 in the preceding fiscal year.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., February 7, 1939

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable March 1, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 17, 1939. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON

FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 611,730
1939 volume to date 39,714,620
1938 volume to date 39,046,742

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Leading stocks tilted downward in today's market, although feeble resistance was exhibited by a handful of merchandising, aircraft, and specialty issues.

Recovery signs were scarce near the final hour and dealings about as insignificant as in the preceding rallying session. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares. The few minor advances present in the forenoon were cancelled in many cases later.

Down most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, and American Telephone.

Posting modest gains were Marshall Field, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, United Aircraft, Bendix, Great Northern, N. Y. City Omnibus, Air Reduction, and Commercial Solvents.

Uneven trends prevailed in the curb. Ahead were Aluminum of America, Chicago Flexible Shaft, and Lockheed. Hesitant were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas and Niagara Hudson Power.

Utility Bonds Edge Upward

Utility loans worked fractionally higher again today in the bond market, and U. S. and foreign government issues accompanied them.

Traders reported no large volume of business, but the demand for leading offerings was fairly consistent.

Near the close, some U. S. Treasuries were up as much as 4-32 point form yesterday. Chief basis for the rise, traders said, was the announcement that a new $300,000,000 offering by the Treasury had been more than eight times oversubscribed.

Included in rising utilities were American Water Works 6s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and International Telephone 5s.

Rails were mainly fractionally lower, including Illinois Central 4¼s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, and Frisco 4½s.

Most foreign bonds, with the exception of Italian and German issues, advanced.

Belga Off Sharply As Cabinet Resigns

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Belgian belga broke sharply in the foreign exchange market here today, following announcement of the Cabinet's resignation.

The currency unit was quoted at 27.79 to the pound compared with yesterday's final figure of 27.71½. Market circles attributed the drop to political uncertainty in Belgium, but expressed the opinion there was little cause for worry, as the currency appeared fundamentally sound.

(In New York dealings the Belgian unit dropped to 16.87½ cents against last night's close of 16.90 cents, but later recovered .05 of a cent to 16.88 cents. There was little activity and the price, bankers said, was nominal and based on the London rate.)

Wheat Prices Drop 1¼ Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Moderate liquidation caused by failure of subzero weather to materialize in the domestic winter wheat belt dropped prices as much as 1¼ cents today.

The market was headed to about a cent midway in the session, but later prices sagged further with both May and July selling at 67½, down 1 to 1¼ cents, and July at 68¼, down 1¼. Other domestic markets were off as much as a cent.

Wheat closed 1-1¼ lower, May 67½-⅜, July 67½; corn 1-1¾ down, May 48⅛-⅜, July 49¾-⅞; oats ¾-1 down, May 28; soy beans ¾ down, may 79¼; rye ½-⅝ down, May 44⅜; lard 5 to 10 cents down.

Boston Exchange Turnover In 1938, 5,507,335 Shares

By the Associated Press

The Boston Stock Exchange reported a turnover of 5,507,335 shares, rights excluded, in the Boston market in 1938, a decline of 19.5 per cent from the previous year, but it termed the comparison "far more favorable" than shown by other leading securities exchanges.

The report showed that shares traded in on the Boston exchange had a sales value, rights excluded, of $186,526,532, a 19.4 per cent drop from the 1937 aggregate.

The exchange stated its decline in volume compared with losses of from 29 to 53.8 per cent on other leading exchanges, and that a similar favorable comparison was shown on a sales value basis.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices showed further signs of recovery today with substantial gains recorded in British gilt-edged funds. Building shares improved and there was good buying of heavy industrial issues. Brewery stocks encountered profit taking, while oils moved upward. Brazilian and German bonds gained a point and trans-Atlantic securities closed higher.

Paris: The Bourse closed today with most sections of the list higher. Rentes moved up 30 to 145 centimes and Royal Dutch, Suez Canal, and Bank of France gained about 100 francs each.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 6 points lower today. Liquidation of near months was in anticipation of possible release of American loan cotton stocks. Talk of a loan on the new crop brought out some switching.

Limited offerings of cash wheat offset to a degree the influence of easy North American markets and futures ended unchanged to ½d. lower.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	38½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 7
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
21¼	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb 3
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	25¼	25¼	25½	Feb 8
66⅝	64¼	Air Reduction (1a)	11	65¾	59	59	— 1½
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	10	9½	9½	9½	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	2	9½	9½	9½	Feb 8
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $46 ww	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 6
18⅝	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	13¼	13¾	13¾	Feb 7
28¾	20	Alleghany-Lud Steel	8	22⅞	22	22	— ¼
11⅞	8¼	Allen Industries	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (8)	1	174½	174½	174½	+ 1½
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (1¾)	1	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛	Feb 6
13⅝	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12	12	12	— ¼
11⅜	8⅝	Allied Stores	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb 8
48⅝	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	18	42½	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅞
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	18	18	18	Feb 3
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	2	62	62	62	—1¼
24¼	19	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	20	20	20	
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	11	14¾	14¾	14¾	
8	6	Am Beech Nut	8	6½	6½	6½	
54½	43½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	9	94⅝	93½	94⅛	— ⅜
177	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	Feb 8
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	28⅜	27⅝	28	— ⅛
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	5	20¾	20⅛	20½	— ¼
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¾	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118⅝	118	118	—1
7¾	6¼	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
11⅛	9¼	Am Comi Alcohol	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
10½	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 8
5⅝	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4⅞	4½	4½	
5½	5⅛	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3¾	3¼	Am & For Power	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
15⅜	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	Feb 7
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	17½	17½	— ¼
9⅞	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
15	13¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 6
5¼	4⅜	Am Hide & Leather	6	5⅛	5	5	
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb 7
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	45½	45	45	— ¾
1⅞	1¾	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18	14½	Am Ice pf	2	18¾	18	18	
7¾	6	Am International	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 7
30⅝	21½	Am Locomotive	16	24⅞	24	24⅛	— ⅞
70½	64	Am Locomot pf	2	67½	67½	67½	— 3
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14½	14½	14½	Feb 7
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	3	35½	35½	35⅛	— ⅛
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	12	46⅞	45	45	—2
43½	32⅝	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	14	41¼	39	39	—2¼
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	32	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
22¾	16½	Am Roll Mill	8	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅜
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	
15¾	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
53⅝	41¾	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	12	45	44½	44¾	— ¼
134	130¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	131	130¼	130¼	Feb. 7
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64	64	64	+ ½
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	12	32¼	31⅛	31½	—1½
11⅞	8⅛	Am Stores	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)§	1	13¼	15¾	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19½	Am Sugar Ref	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
158½	149¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	157¾	155¾	155¾	—2
87½	80¼	Am Tobacco (5)	*9	84½	84½	84½	+ ¾
88¾	83¼	Am Tob B (5)	*1	87⅞	87¼	87¼	+ ½
153	145	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	— ½
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	26	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30⅛	30	30	Feb 2
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	21	29⅜	28½	28⅝	— ⅞
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	49	49	49	—1
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 8
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	Feb 8
103¼	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101	101½	Feb 2
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	48½	48⅜	48⅜	Feb 8
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	4	50½	49	49	—1¼
11	9⅜	Arnold Const (¼g)'	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	4	9	9	9	
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅛	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Feb 7
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	10	35⅜	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	7	64	63½	63½	— ½
30⅜	20	Atl Coast Line	4	23¼	22½	23	— ½
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W Im pf	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	11	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 3
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	8	8	8	
45¼	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 7
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅛	6½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	9	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	13	14¼	13⅝	13¾	— ½
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
10	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝	— ¼
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
21½	15¾	Barber Asphalt	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¾
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	Feb 6
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	19	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 8
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	3	122	122	122	Feb 6
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	78	26⅜	25⅜	25¾	— ⅜
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	3	19⅞	19½	19⅝	Feb 8
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	53	53	53	+ ½
80	60¼	Beth Steel	65	68⅛	67⅛	67¼	—1¾
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	113	113	113	
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	25	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
22½	17½	Black & Decker(½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	3	14½	14¼	14¼	
34¾	24⅛	Boeing Airplane	29	29¼	28⅜	28½	— ⅝
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	3	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
18⅝	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	19	18½	18¼	18½	
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	6	27	26⅜	26⅜	—1⅛
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
27	24	Bower Roll B (1½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 8
7⅝	7	Bowing Corp (.30g)	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	10	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	12	25⅜	25½	24⅞	— ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36	36	36	Feb 4
45½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Feb 8
2	1⅞	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 7
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 8
19⅞	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	8	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33⅛	33½	33½	Feb 1
13⅜	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	Feb 8
8	6	Budd Mfg	22	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4½	4½	4½	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	6	30⅝	30	30	+ ¼
14⅜	12⅝	Burling Mills (1)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	Feb 8
18⅜	15½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 8
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22	22	Feb 3
4	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	10	10	10	— ¼
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
		C					
18	15¾	Calif Packing	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 8
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8⅜	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	3	15½	14¾	14¾	
20⅝	17	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
6¼	4¼	Canad Pacific	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
32½	31	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 7
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
3⅞	3⅜	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3½	3½	3½	Feb 8
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	84	84	84	Feb 7
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	3	44	44	44	
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Feb 7
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	18	20¾	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 8
19⅛	14½	Celotex Corp	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22½	21	Cent Aguirre (1½)	9	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
5¼	3⅜	Cent Foundry	9	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 8
4⅞	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	8	42¾	42	42	— ½
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	3	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
39⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	12	35⅛	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	86	88	88	Feb 8
24⅝	19⅜	Ches Corp (1⅓g)	1	21	21	21	Feb 6
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3⅜	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 8
1	¾	Chi & N West	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 8
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
⅞	⅜	Chi Great West	5	⅝	½	½	Feb 8
3⅞	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	*1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	½	½	
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅝	½	⅝	Feb 3
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	2	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅜
37½	34½	Chi Pn T ev pf (2)	3	37½	36¾	37½	Feb 7
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
⅝	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 6
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1¾	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 7
8⅞	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 7
14⅜	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 6
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	5	12¼	12	12¼	Feb 8

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (2e)	79	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—2¾
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	
4¾	3¼	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 1
24½	18½	Clark Equip (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
28½	24	Cler Graph Br (1e)	1	27	27	27	
60⅛	60	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	5	54⅝	53¾	53¾	—1¾
29¼	23⅝	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	2	27	26¾	26⅝	— ⅝
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	131½	131½	131½	Feb 8
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb 3
14⅞	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	19	15	14⅝	14⅝	
104	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅝
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	29	28	28	—1½
23⅜	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19	19	19	
17⅛	15½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	5	16¼	16	16	Feb 8
16⅝	15½	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	46	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	87	86½	87	+ ½
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2½)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93	83½	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Feb 4
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	2	53¼	53¼	53½	+ ⅝
107⅝	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	37	55½	55	55	— ¼
109½	107¼	Comi Inv ev pf (4¼)	3	109¾	109	109	Jan 26
12⅜	10⅜	Comi Solvents	179	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Com'with & South	34	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
63½	45¾	Com & So pf (¾k)	33	62	60	60	—2
28	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.60)	25	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
30¾	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	7	26¼	26	26	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	2	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	*67	33½	32¼	32¼	—1⅛
103¾	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	103½	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
2½	1½	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	80	8½	8½	8⅝	
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	13½	12½	Feb 8
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1¼
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	1	13⅜	13½	13½	
20⅜	16	Cont Bak A	7	19	18¾	19	— ⅜
2	1½	Cont Bak B	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 8
96	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Feb 7
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	4	39¼	38⅞	39	
115¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	114¾	114	114	Feb 4
10⅜	8	Cont Diam Fiber	2	8	8	8	
34¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	33¾	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Cont Motors	52	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
21½	26½	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	21	27	26¼	26¾	— ¼
29¼	21	Cont Steel (1e)	2	25	25	25	
66¾	61¼	Corn Products (3)	3	64⅜	63	63	—1⅜
176¾	174⅜	Corn Products pf (7)	1	174

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Asserts Barkley Trust Indenture Bill Undesirable

WASHINGTON (AP)—Haroid V. Amberg, Chicago banker, told a Senate Banking Subcommittee he "seriously questioned" that any bank or banker in the United States wanted Congress to pass the Barkley Trust Indenture Bill.

The Barkley Bill would extend Securities and Exchange Commission control over trustees and would provide statutory regulations covering trust indentures, with penalties for failure to compiy with these regulations.

Mr. Amberg, Vice President and general counsel for the First National Bank of Chicago, attacked what he said was the theory behind the bill, introduced by Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader.

"This bill completely reverses the national trend and is predicated on the theory that bondholders are incompetent as a group to protect their own interests," the witness asserted. "This is something that any self respecting bank would be reluctant to admit."

He contended the proposed regulations would take away from the security holders the responsibility for conduct of the business in which they had invested and place it in the hands of a trustee whose exoneration for any honest mistake in the conduct of these affairs would be "trimmed to the bone."

Mr. Amberg asserted it was his belief that members of a committee of the American Bankers' Association who testified that the Barkley Bill was "livable and workable," but who declined either to oppose or support the measure, had felt bound not to give their opinions on it because they had discussed it and aided the SEC in revising it.

"Do you think that the committee that testified here that the bill was livable and workable had any such conception of it as you have described?" demanded Senator Alben Barkley (D-Ky), the measure's author.

"I do," the witness shot back.

"I think that is a serious reflection on the committee of the American Bankers' Association," Senator Barkley commented.

Robert M. Hanes, First Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association, of Winston-Salem, N. C., had told the subcommittee that "if this bill passes, we'll do our best to make it work."

R. G. Page, of New York, Chairman of an A. B. A. group which considered the bill lengthily, said that while the association believed the act was unnecessary, it was not opposing it.

12 P. C. Allotment On Big RFC Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that subscriptions for the $300,000,000 worth of three-year, seven-eighths of 1 per cent Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, offered for sale Monday, totaled $2,566,000,000.

Subscribers will be allotted 12 per cent of what they asked, with a minimum of $1,000 per subscription.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.55	13.35
Affiliated F Inc	3.81	4.21
Amerex Hold	24.375	25.875
Am Business Shrs	3.41	3.77
Am Gen Equip Inc	.49	.56
Am Ins Stocks	8.00	8.50
Boston Fund	15.81	17.00
British Type Inv	.17	.32
Broad St Inv	24.95	26.68
Bullock Fund	14.375	15.625
Can Inv Fund	3.95	4.30
Century Shrs Tr	23.03	24.77
Chain St Inv	15.75	16.76
Dividend Shrs	1.29	1.40
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.74	19.06
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.13	13.03
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.25	29.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.63	21.13
Fund Investors Inc	17.81	19.27
Gen Capital	30.93	33.26
Gen Investors Tr	4.96	5.40
Incorp Investors Tr	17.27	18.57
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	36.00	38.00
Maryland Fund	5.58	6.16
Mass Invest Tr	21.14	22.73
Mutual Invest	11.43	12.49
New England Fund	12.93	13.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.00	16.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.51
Putnam Fund	14.40	15.50
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.88	11.91
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	11.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	93.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	.28	.31
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.75	4.25
Spencer Trask Fund	15.97	16.96
Stand Util Inc	.64	.69
State Street Invest	74.75	77.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.95	1.05
US El Lt & P Voting	1.00	..
Wellington Fund	13.73	15.08
World Investment Tr	3.94	4.20
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.32	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.83	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.46	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.98	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.65	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.20	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.15	5.75
Nation Wide Sec	3.39	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.75	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.31	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.83	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.78	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.52	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.08	10.58
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.45	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.85	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.75	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.04	..
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	2.75	3.625
First Boston Corp	17.875	19.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bonds		**Common Stocks**
Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
B-1 26.44 29.01	S-1 27.35 29.97	
B-2 22.59 24.83	S-2 14.48 16.02	
B-3 14.26 15.72	S-3 12.81 14.22	
B-4 8.83 7.68	S-4 4.91 5.49	
Preferred Stocks		
K-1 13.00 16.44	K-2 11.24 12.48	

Gulf States Utilities Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gulf States Utilities Company is filing an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission for approval under Section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 of a proposed plan to obtain a $4,000,000 bank loan to refund its outstanding 4½ per cent debentures due 1946 and also an advance of $1,500,000 made to the company by an industrial customer. The proposed loan would be unsecured, would carry a 3 per cent interest rate and would mature serially over a 6½-year period.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	82.8	82.5	82.5	83.0
May	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.8
July	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.30
May	9.25	9.20	9.20	9.25

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s '41	107.4	107.3	107.4
2 3¼s '43-45	109.30	109.30	109.30
6 3¼s '46-49	110.4	110.4	110.4
1 2¾s '47-45	107.18	107.18	107.18
1 2½s '45	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 3s '48-'46	109.7	109.7	109.7
26 3¼s '49-'47	109.27	109.26	109.27
1 4¼s '52-'47	119.3	119.3	119.3
3 2s '47	102.18	102.18	102.18
17 2½s '53-'49	103.3	103.3	103.3
1 2¾s '56-'51	104.22	104.22	104.22
2 3s '55-'51	107.25	107.24	107.24
11 2¾s '60-'55	105.3	105.1	105.1
14 2¾s '63-'60	103.12	103.9	103.9
7 2¾s '63-'58	103.12	103.8	103.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-'44	107.11	107.9	107.11

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-'39	102.15	102.15	102.15
3 3s '52-'44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	75	75	75
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	31¾	31¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108⅞	109
8 Am. & ForPbs 2030	55¼	55	55¼
12 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12 Am Int 5½s '49	101⅝	101	101
32 Am T & T 5½s '43	112	111⅞	111⅞
4 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107⅝	107½	107⅝
18 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	35⅝	35¼	35¼
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅞	98½	98½
31 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
17 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅛	108⅛	108¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	89	89	89
17 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	89½	90
8 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	92¼	92¼	92¼
9 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	86	85⅞	86
1 ACL cit 4s '52	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38¾	38¾	38¾
6 B&O rfg 6s '95	20½	20¼	20¼
1 GB&O rfg ½s '95 ct	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	51¾	51½	51¼
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 B&O 5s '96 F	19¼	19¼	19¼
20 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
3 MB&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
12 B&O 4s '48	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	47½	47½	47½
9 B&O 5s S W '50	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 B&O 4s T C '59	40¼	40¼	40¼
10 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	87½	87½	87½
19 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¼	117⅛	117⅛
21 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	102⅜	102¼	102½
13 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99⅞	99⅞
36 Boston & Me 5s '67	28¾	28¼	28¼
8 Bost&Me 4½s ser 'JJ' '61	27⅞	27¼	27⅝
8 Bost&Me 4½s '66	108	108	108
44 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	71¾	71½	71½
19 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	83	82	83
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	76¾	76½	76½
1 Bkly U Gas 5½s '57 B	98	97¾	97¾
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	28	28	28
6 Bush Term 5s '55	38¾	38¾	38¾
116 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	95½	96
1 Can Nat 5s '69Jy	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69Oct	119	119	119
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116¼	116¼	116¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	100¼	100	100¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Can Pac 4s prep	81⅞	81½	81½
6 Caro C&O 6s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¾	9	9
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74	74¼
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115½	115½	115½
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	79½	79½
1 Ches&O 4½s '92	123	123	123
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	97⅝	97½	97½
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98	98	98
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	103	103
1 CB&Q 3½sIll '49	99	99	99
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¾	17	17
4 Chi & Ill 5s '51ct	17	17	17
9 Chi Gt West 4s '59	20¾	20¼	20¼
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	11½	11½	11½
3 Chi I & L 5s '47	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	9½	9½
10 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10 CMSP&P 4½s '89C	26½	26½	26½
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17¼	17	17
1 Chi&NW 1st 5s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	7⅞	8
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 C R I & P 4s '88	15½	15½	15½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s '60	56	56	56
4 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	109	109
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '54	105	105	105
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90½	90½	90½
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
13 Childs Co 5s '43	79	78½	79
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Col3s & So 4½s '80	42¾	42¾	42¾
15 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	100½	100	100½
81 Columbia G 5s '52 May	100¾	100¼	100¼
44 Columbia G 5s 1961	101¼	100¾	100¾
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108¾	108⅝	108¾
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
15 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	103	103
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	107	107	107
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	108⅞	109
41 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110¾	110⅜	110½
7 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
17 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Con Edis 3¼s '58	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Consol Ry 4½s '60	45	45	45
10 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
15 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Container 5s '54	98¼	98¼	98¼
17 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Crane 3½s '51	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33½	33	33
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58½	58¼	58¼
3 Den G&E 5s '51 st	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 D&RG 4s '36	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
1 D&RGWest 5s '55 Asd	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 D&RG West 5s '78	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98½	98½	98½
3 Dow Chem 3s '51	107¾	106⅞	107⅝
7 Du Mssabed 3½s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	107	107	107
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¾	11½	11½
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Fairbanks M 4s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 Firestone T&R 3½s '48	103⅛	103½	103½
36 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	8	8
5 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	60½	60	60¼
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
7 Goodrich 6s 45	100½	100½	100½
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	80⅞	80⅛	80⅞
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	80⅞	80	80⅞
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
34 Gt Nor 4s 48 G	97	96½	96¾
8 Gt Nor 4s H	84½	84	84
8 Hocky V 4½s 99	119¾	119¾	119¾
4 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33¼	33	33
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47¾	46¾	47
7 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	13¾	13¼	13¼
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	111½	111½	111½
15 Ill Cen 4s 53	54½	54	54
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
22 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	50½	50	50
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	56	55½	55½
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s63B	51¾	51	51
1 Ill Steel 4½s 40	104½	104½	104½
10 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	96	95½	95½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66 ct	59½	59½	59½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	84	83¾	84
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	79¼	79¼	79¼
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	55¼	55	55
20 Int Paper 5s '47	99	99	99
6 Int Paper 6s 55	92½	92	92½
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	67	66½	66½
29 Int T&T 5s '55	70½	70	70
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95¼	95¼	95¼
14 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	33¾	33¾	33¾
8 K C South 5s '50	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 K C South 5s '50	69	69	69
3 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102½	102½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50½	50	50
10 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	50¼	49½	50¼
25 Las Gas 5s '39	82	81	82
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	24½	24	24
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	84½	84½	84½
1 Lehigh Pow 4s 2003	22	22	22
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 ast	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	19¾	20½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	19¼	20
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	128¾	128¾	128¾
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	110	110	110
26 Loews 3½s '46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	124	124	124
8 Louis & Ark 5s '80	82½	82½	82½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	87	87	87
14 Louis & N un 4s '40	99⅞	99¾	99¾
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Manitoba Pr 4s '90	32	32	32
7 McCrory Strs 5s '51	107	106¾	106¾
19 Met Ed 4½s '68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10 M & StL 4s '49	2¾	2½	2½
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6	6½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	52½	52½	52½
18 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	29½	28	28
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14	13½	13½
12 M-K-T 4½s '78	24¼	24	24
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	42½	42	42
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¼	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	18	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	5	5
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	28½	28½
2 Monogah R cv 4s '60	105	105	105
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98½	98¼	98¼
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	44½	44	44½
34 Mt St T&T 3¾s '68	107	106¾	106¾
10 NashCha&StL 4s '78	69¼	69¼	69¼
34 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104¾	104½	104½
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	127	127	127
2 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	108	108	108
5 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 N O Pub svc 5'52B	104	104	104
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	66	66	66
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¼	60¾	60¾
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
3 NYC cn 4s '98	65⅝	65½	65½
6 NYC cv 3¼s'52	64½	64½	64½
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 NYC&HR 3½s'97	61⅛	61⅛	61¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	62	62	62
2 NYCh/StL 5½s'74A	63½	63½	63½
9 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	53⅞	53½	53½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51	50¾	51
6 NY O El H&P 4s '49	117	116⅞	116⅞
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	14	14
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14	14	14
5 NYNH&H 4s '57	..	5⅝	5⅝
9 NY O & W rg 4s '92	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 NY O & W gen4s'55	4¼	4¼	4¼
9 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	98¾	97½	98¾
6 NY Steam 3½s '63	103¼	103	103¼
1 NY S&W gen 5s '50	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	62	62	62
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	72½	72	72
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	97½	97½	97½
1 Norfolk Sou 5s '41	54	54	54
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	15	15	15
1 Nor Cen 4½s '74	107	107	107
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	64¾	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55½	55½	55½
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	82⅝	82½	82½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48	47½	47½
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108	108	108
46 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107⅝	107¾
16 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	113	113	113
3 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Pac G&E 2¾s 81	111	111	111
8 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112	112¼	112¾
2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	58½	56½	56½
2 Para Pict 6s 55	01	100¾	100¾
2 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	85	85	85
4 Parmelee T 6s 44	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Penn Co 4s 52 E	101	101	101
15 Penn Co 4s 63	100¼	100	100¼
6 Penn-Dix 6s 41 A	95½	95½	95½
4 Penn Gl Sand 4½s60	106	106	106
6 Pen P&L 4½s 81	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
24 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106	105½	106
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	98¾	98⅝	98¾
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	85	85	85
3 Pen RR 4¼s 81	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	114	114	114
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	66	66	66
7 Pere Marq 4½s 60	63	63	63
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	113	113	113
23 Phila Co 5s 67	102¾	102½	102½
1 Philippine Ry 4s'37	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 Phillips Pet 3s'48	109½	109¼	109½
7 PCC & StL 4½s'77	95¼	94¾	95¼
1 PCC&StL 4½s'42B	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC & StL 4½s'63I	114	114	114
35 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	71	70½	70½
48 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15	14¾	14¾
6 Purity Bak 5s'58	99½	99½	99½
16 Readg 4½s'97A	72⅞	71½	72⅞
2 Rem Rand 4½s'56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	101¼	100¾	101¼
6 Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	18	17¾	18
4 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	61½	61½	61½
4 StLIM&S 4sR&G'33ct	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
9 StL-SF 4½s'78	11¾	11½	11¾
9 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	11½	11	11¼
8 St L S F 4s'50A	11	10¾	10¾
3 St L SW 1st 4s'89	56	56	56
33 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Sea A L 5s '50 st	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 Shell Un 2½s'51	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	80½	80½	80¼
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	105	104¾	104¾
5 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	107⅜	107½	107⅜
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	102½	102½	102½
10 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	92¾	92	92¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s'68	51¾	51⅜	51½
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51½	51½	51½
14 So Pac 4½s '69	51⅞	51½	51½
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¾	65⅝	65¾
10 So Pac clt 4s '49	52⅜	52¼	52¼
9 So Pac 3¾s'46	59	58¾	58¾
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
13 South Ry 6½s'56	73¾	73½	73½
4 South Ry gen 6s'56	70	70	70
2 South Ry 5s '94	82¾	82	82⅜
10 South Ry gen 4s'56	56	55¼	55¼
1 S W Bell T 3½s'64	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
17 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104¼	103¾

Research Placed First in Plan For U.S. Air Defense

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP)—An air force which will adequately defend continental United States and the Panama Canal Zone, in view of a plane-building race abroad "more feverish than anything which has yet occurred in naval or land armament," was called the Nation's greatest military need by Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, last night.

General Arnold discussed the Army's aerial armament program as submitted to Congress, before a meeting of the Los Angeles Post of the Army Ordnance Association, observing that it would require two years for completion. He blamed limited research activities for a "slip backwards" from America's pre-eminent position in the aviation world a few years ago, with the result that "other nations have produced military airplanes with marked superiority in performance." To remedy this, he disclosed plans for additional research facilities at the Army's experimental station at Wright Field, Ohio. "We must have a wind tunnel," said he, "capable of testing models at speeds attained by modern aircraft, 400 or more miles per hour. Such speeds can be reached only with engines having tremendous horsepower. Accordingly, our engine dynamometers must be capable of absorbing 3,000 or more horsepower. With such facilities, we hope it will be possible to incorporate in our military designs the basic improvements discovered, and bring out pursuit planes with speeds in excess of 400 miles an hour, bombers with speeds above 300 miles an hour, and other types having comparable performances."

As for production, General Arnold said he expected the program "to take advantage of the good points and eliminate the bad points" of the European systems. "Our total aircraft industry today employs less than 30,000 men in the direct labor of manufacturing airplanes," he declared. "We must develop ways and means of cutting down man hours and find new methods of construction that will do away with the 30,000 rivets now used in practically every metal airplane." He referred to riveting as a hand process rather than a machine process, and hinted that stainless steel and welding might solve the problem.

The Government's program, General Arnold explained, calls for 5,500 ships, two new air bases in the United States, and air bases in Panama, Puerto Rico and Alaska. Training pilots and mechanics, he said, will be carried on by 14 schools accredited by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, by which "we will be able to double or triple our present output of pilots."

Medieval Touch in Modern London

E. W. Tattersall

The Steps of the Library of the Middle Temple in the Inns of Court

House Debate Set for Defense Program

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The House Rules Committee decided today to bring the major part of President Roosevelt's special defense program to the House floor Feb. 13 for six hours of debate. The Committee acted after hearing Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York assert the Army Air Corps has only 1,446 serviceable warplanes.

The program would authorize expansion of the Army Air Corps to 5,500 planes. The House Military Committee said Feb. 8 planes were urgently needed "because war may develop in Europe at an early date."

Mr. Andrews, senior minority member of the Military Committee, told the Rules group the Air Corps had only 1,797 planes of all kinds at this time, and that 351 of them were absolete.

In addition to new planes, the legislation would provide more than $23,000,000 for Panama Canal Zone defenses and authorize use of $32,500,000 for "educational orders" to train private industry in production of war materials.

The House Committee report said: "When and if that unfortunate and regrettable situation of a general war occurs—it will be imperative and essential that we be prepared and equipped with the necessary air fleet and armed forces to provide adequate protection for our own shores that we may command respect of our rights at least in our own country."

The Committee said France and Great Britain began defense programs two years ago, yet neither had reached a stage of mass production. It pointed out that both countries were placing orders for airplane equipment in this country and added:

"These orders, we are informed, are being rushed as rapidly as possible."

Judge Thomas Plans Return to New York

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Met by a United States Marshal and a Government agent, Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the United States District Court in Connecticut was reported Feb. 9 to be planning to return on the first available steamship to New York, where his appearance is wanted before a grand jury.

The Judge and Mrs. Thomas arrived here in the liner Santa Barbara from New York. Mrs. Thomas said they would return by steamer.

Four Famous Inns of Court Tranquil Oases in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Oases of tranquillity in the roar and bustle of London are the four famous Inns of Court to one of which English barristers must belong before they can practice. Medievalism lingers in the cloistered precincts of these old buildings, gates of which are locked and bolted at night as if the distinguished inmates were best protected from the city's nocturnal life.

The four Inns of Court are clustered round the Law Courts in the Strand. Their origin goes back to early times when the clergy were forbidden to practice in the courts and laymen, who made a specialty of the Common Law, took their place. As a result, by the middle of the Fourteenth Century the four great Inns of Court—Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn were established on their present sites as schools of law for advocates.

Ten Lesser Inns

There were also 100 lesser inns, which acted as preparatory schools for those desirous of eventually joining the great Inns. Members led a collegiate life similar to that enjoyed at a university. Students teachers, and advocates all resided in chambers within the Inns, which were governed by Benchers, as they still are today, in a manner at once patriarchal and despotic.

The lesser inns have passed away, but the four great Inns survive in importance and prosperity.

Anyone wishing to practice in the courts must first enroll as a student and then be called to the Bar.

The Treasurer and Benchers still debar, when necessary, those guilty of unworthy conduct, and administer the funds of the Inns and their properties.

Origins of the Inner and Middle Temples are traced back to 1118 when the Knights Templar came to London and established themselves near Holborn where they remained until new and extensive property was acquired about 40 years later in the neighborhood of the Law Courts.

Temple Church

There they built the famous Temple Church, a round building of pure Norman architecture, which contain the effigies of tombs of Crusaders and Knights Templar. There they dwelt in pomp, a knightly religious brotherhood, until in 1313 as the result of black magic charges, and also, no doubt, on account of jealousy of their wealth, they were expelled from the Kingdom. All this property was handed over to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem who, about 1350, passed it on to the lawyers and thus those Inn of Court, the Middle and Inner Temple, became established.

Today the two societies each own one half of the Temple Church. Unfortunately many of the Inner Temple buildings were burned down and so the new hall, built upon the site of the old is comparatively modern, though two arches of the crypt formerly supporting the Templar's refectory still survive close by.

The Middle Temple Hall, however, which was completed in 1571, is considered one of the finest specimens of a Tudor great hall in existence, reminding all those who see it of the great days of Queen Elizabeth.

Lantern From Queen

In the porch of the hall hangs a brass lantern given to the Inn by Queen Elizabeth to celebrate the safe return of Sir Francis Drake after he had circumnagivated the world in the Golden Hind. At the near end of the vast hall, which is decorated with the armorial bearings of the treasurers of the Inn, suits of armor, and portraits of English monarchs, rises the geat carved screen supporting the musicians galley; at the far end a raised platform furnished with a long table marks where the Benchers sit at dinner.

This table is remarkable enough, for it is made of a piece of oak from Windsor Forest, which was floated down the Thames from Windsor to the landing stage nearby and presented to the Inn by Queen Elizabeth. Even the raised platform is of great age. It served as a stage when the first performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was given in the Hall. Below the platform there stands a small table. Drake presented it to the Inn and the Wood is said to have come from his ship, the Golden Hind.

Between the Hall and the Thames are the gardens where one of the most picturesque incidents in English history was enacted, when the Dukes of Lancaster and York plucked red and white roses, flowers used as symbols in the subsequent Wars of the Roses.

Lincoln's Inn

Halfway between Fleet Street and Holborn a Sixteenth Century gatehouse in Chancery Lane marks the entrance to Lincoln's Inn. The majority of the chambers are occupied by barristers who practice at the Chancery Bar.

At the end of Chancery Lane, on the far side of Holborn stands Gray's Inn, so well concealed from view that many Londoners are unaware of the delightful oasis it provides.

Its park-like gardens were laid out by Francis Bacon on the design suggested by his essay on gardens. Here may be seen a catalpa tree, which sprang, so it is said, from a seed brought by Sir Walter Raleigh from the West Indies and given by him to Bacon.

Fair's Ferry Plans

Ferry boat company officials are prepared to transport 65,000 passengers an hour at peak periods of the California World's Fair on Treasure Island.

1000 Ways to Say "I LOVE YOU"

Sending a Valentine is an old custom which began simply . . . one just sent a little message of love or esteem. Then the Victorians got hold of it and there was a sharp rise in the lace paper and ribbon market.

But now, how that custom has expanded! The shops are filled with a bewildering array of lovely tokens, all designed to express that same old sentiment to some one on February 14th.

Of course you'd like to send "something different," but what? The more you walk around and look, the more perplexed you get. Why not relax? Sit down and study the advertising pages of The Christian Science Monitor. Here, you'll find the stores' own selections of the most appropriate gifts, and at prices to fit any purse.

Cupid only offered a message of three little words, but on these pages you'll find many ways to say "I Love You."

Few Men Control Full Power Over Huge Corporation

(Continued from Page 1)

country also are advised of the elections and distribute ballots. However, as indication that the voters actually have little knowledge of the directors who administer the corporation, a letter of John H. Almy, a West Coast Superintendent, was put in the record, proposing to Leroy A. Lincoln, Metropolitan Vice-President, that it would be "a nice thing" if the field force "had some knowledge of our directors" in order to aid policyholders, who were showing an unusual interest in the election.

Mr. Lincoln replied that he had "no similar report from other territories"; that he was "somewhat at a loss to explain the special interest" referred to, and that it was "a bit late" to undertake it. Mr. Ecker today said that no action was taken on the Almy proposal. Most letters from policyholders, he explained, dealt only with dividends. The "active directors," he said, showed a record of almost 100 per cent attendance at meetings.

William O. Douglas, head of the SEC, said many big corporations now pick prominent directors as "window-dressing"; and to a challenge by Mr. Ecker to propose some better way of meeting the problem, said that a system of full-time paid directors, after the English fashion, might be an improvement.

Mr. Ecker said he couldn't see the distinction between a paid director and a regular Vice-President. The directors, he said, were valuable in giving independent outside judgment.

Mr. Gesell put into the record a list of corporate affiliations of the 25 directors covering most of the biggest corporations in America.

Grit and Gumption Held Religious Need

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Park Hays Miller of Philadelphia told the International Council of Religious Education Feb. 8 "grit and gumption" were prime requirements for editors of religious magazines.

Dr. Miller, Director of the Editorial Department of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, said "there are a number of currents of thought and movements in society concerning which the editor needs to keep informed and which will determine, in part, the course he will chart."

Among them he listed doctrinal trends, political friction, racial antipathy, the spirit of war, and shifting pedagogy.

He said an editor's task of "preparing his readers for a truth which they are not yet ready to welcome," calls for a program of motivation, creation of an open mind, an exposure of the anti-Christian nature of prejudice and selfishness.

The Rev. Erwin L. Shaver of Boston, Secetary of Church School Administration of the Congregational and Christian Churches, described methods of enlisting 1,000,000 growing workers in a year-round program for encouragement, inspiration, and challenge.

More than 1,000 leaders of religious education from 35 states and Canada were attending the nine-day annual convention of the Council.

Park at Cumberland Gap?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Creation of a national park and recreational area in the Cumberland Gap section of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia was proposed in a bill introduced Feb. 8 by Representative John M. Robsion (R) of Kentucky. The area, to be known as Cumberland Gap National Historical Park and Cumberland National Recreation Area, would include 120,000 acres of land in Whitley, Bell, and Harlan Counties, Ky., Lee County, Va., and Claiborne County, Tenn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC accounting, income tax and business management office, established four years in So. Calif., seeks university graduate who has majored in accounting for permanent staff position; submit qualifications, personal affiliations, family status, etc. Box P-8, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PASADENA, CALIF.—Colonial, white, 2-story frame house, green blinds and roof; 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms; double garage; fine condition; lot 50x150 ft.; fine location near Cal. Tech; $8000. B. THOMPSON, 410 S. Wilson.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Cascade resort on McKenzie River; 30 acres; hotel, cafe, general store, dance hall, swimmin pool, 12 cabins; complete with furnishings, including two light systems; also water and sewer; property clear. Write for further details.
AL. J. KUHN
Blue River, Oregon

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-5849.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—4-room, nicely furnished apt. in old fashioned house; ideal for nice quiet couple; $55 month. Day, phone Asp. 1033. Eve. phone Asp. 4713.

BROOKLINE, MASS. near Coolidge Corner—4-room, nicely furnished, heated apt.; all conveniences; garage; $75 a month. LON. 1383.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. (convenient World's Fair grounds)—Apart., unfurnished, 4 large rooms; 1 block subway; reasonable. BO. 8-9148.

BEDDING

MARKS. Bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), New York City. TRafalgar 7-8199.

CANDY

MARTHA FULTON CANDY STUDIO, 251 Fulton (opp. Franklin Shops), Hempstead, N. Y. Luncheon, soda, candy, Valentine novelties.

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CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218 St. Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-8519.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL solid mahogany bed, 48 inches wide. Telephone KENmore 1973 (Boston), 9-12 a. m.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; entire estates, furniture, pianos, silver, rugs, etc. SUPERLADIES, 15 East 125th St., N. Y. C. Department 9-0973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HARRISON, N. Y.—Person, general housework, to whom good home important; state qualifications; 2 adults, child, $25 monthly. Box X-10, Monitor Office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. S. ADDICKES, 9a Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7700.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large 5-room furnished house on Arlington Ridge (Virginia), overlooking city; for several months. Jackson 2142.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rent, modern 7-room house, oil heat, garage. Mason Terrace, near Coolidge Corner. LON. 2782.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage, pack and ship furniture serving 136th St. and Bayside Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 1-5488.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4000, 135 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3600. Jackson Heights Office, Newtown 9-4010.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office three mornings. Office 1566, 11 West 42nd St., Tel. CO. 5-5039.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
A home for rest, study and recreation. Also one house of small apartments with community kitchen. One hour's drive from the World's Fair Grounds. Booklet, Ronkonkoma 16.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to Charleston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

PIANO TUNING

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Piano Tuning and Repairing. Formerly with Erion Piano Co.
MAX E. GUHLOW, 267 Roslyn Avenue.
Phone Tarlor 2262

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
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71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7830

JAMAICA, L. I.—Management, Sales, Rentals, Business Property, Homes, Lots, Farms, and Exchanges. J. B. BOWE, 178-.. Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building.
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26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-B)—Redecorated, outside single-double private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Sunny, medium single bedroom, $5; close subway, Drive, Columbia; elevator. Evenings, MO. 2-2604.

N. Y. C., 370 Central Park West (Apt. 504)—Single-double; quiet; private family; bath adjoining; subway corner; reasonable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl., N. W. (near 14th St.)—Comfortable room, near bath; private home. Phone Adams 4927.

WHITESTONE, N. Y., 149-58 16th Road—Large double and single room; private family; near World's Fair.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG college graduate, master's degree, car; bookkeeping, teaching experience, technical scientific background, desires position in or near New York City. Write Box X-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED English nurse, elderly, good reader; position as nurse or nurse-companion to Christian Scientist; good references. "Reliable," 172 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADY with fourteen-year-old daughter; capable of assuming charge of home; desirous of being useful. T-1, 1718 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLINERY designer, all around worker including selling; wholesale and retail experience; wishes full or part time work. New York or New Jersey vicinity, or will consider position out of town. Write Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN (colored), experienced, wishes light housework, plain sewing, part time. Tel. Jamaica 6-8303, Long Island, N. Y.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner. 1065 Madison Av., N. Y. C. BU. 8-3798.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

Local Classified

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MAX E. GUHLOW, 267 Roslyn Avenue.
Phone Tarlor 2262

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We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

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Musettes—Mason & Hamlin
Knabe—Lester—Hardman Peck
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GILMAN'S Music Store
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Tremendous Value!
HANDSOME $3.98, $4.98 SHOWER CURTAINS
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Luxurious, soft, oiled SILK! Weighted bottoms. Metal-bound hanging holes. 8 different colors—6 stunning patterns.
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New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

Tel. 0080 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
245 to 249 GREENWICH AVE.

Come In and See
Our 1939 Radios
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
242 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 512

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TWIN FRYERS
3-UTENSILS-IN-1
Introductory Price $3.95—Reg. $4.98
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The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

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KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

VALENTINES
and
VALENTINE MATERIALS
Fun for Folks—Big or Little
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Whipped Cream Layer Cakes
(Made Daily)
35c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

BUY YOUR CLOTHES
at
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be
SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

CAMERA SUPPLIES
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852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

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Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Birche's Laundry
Good Service
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
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of Furs, Coats and Dresses
Splendid Values

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Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

BULLARD FOWLER & LA PLACE
invite your inspection of their
February Sale of Furniture
for every room in the house

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G		O	A	K	S		
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E	S	A	U		P	O	R	T	R	A	I	T		

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

Men's Spring Hats
$2.95
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a ZOTOS *Permanent Wave*
Shampooing, Finger-Waving
Marcelling
Manicuring Haircutting
350 Main St., Middletown 'Phone 350

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2800

February Sale of
"HONOR BILT" FURNITURE
Save by buying now at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
Our budget plan is at your disposal
Rugs and Linoleums are reduced in price

NEW BRITAIN

DeWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
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Be Sure
to Take, Give or Send
VALENTINES
to Your Family and Friends
The HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
849 Chapel Street

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INC.
Pasteurized Milk
and Cream
Established 1885
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Groceries — Meats
Vegetables — Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-5112 6-5113
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Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
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The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

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"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

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TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Royal James Beauty Salon
Now in our new location.
83 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.
TUDOR BLDG. TEL. 388
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches

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Furniture, Carpets and Rugs, Box Springs and Mattresses, Maple Reproductions, Washing Machines, Pianos, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Vacuum Cleaners, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
MID-WINTER
FURNITURE SALE
Exceptional values—in Fine Furniture made to flatter your home!

February Furniture Sale
Wm. H. Schaefer & Son Inc.
370 WEST MAIN STREET
(Boston Post Road)

Tailors—Clothiers—Furriers
Homer S. Crofoot
D'ALESSANDRO BROS.
TEL. 3-3766
148 BEDFORD STREET

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

MAPLEWOOD TEA ROOM
BREAKFAST
Special Luncheon from 11 to 2 | DINNERS from 5 to 9 p. m.
Afternoon Tea—Ice Cream and Sodas

MAY WE CORSET YOU?
America's Best Makes
Individually Fitted!
Alterations Free
Annette
115 BEDFORD STREET TEL. 4-6022

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"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
It's not too early to begin the redecorating of the home for spring. Take advantage of the excellent lines of
HOME FURNISHINGS
which we can always show you at reasonable prices

Time to Dress Up Your Windows!
Ruffled CURTAINS, Extra Wide
46-in. each side—wide ruffle
$1.49 a pair from $1.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Moving—Storage
Certified Fur Cold Storage
Fur Repairing and Remodeling
The Blakeslee Company

Mid-Winter's Home Savings Event
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Enjoy More Leisure!
Let Us Do the Laundry
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
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Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Belmont 5600

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
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Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
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HUPFELDT BROS.
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ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
January Sales
Mean Savings for Every Purse
SHOP TODAY

Be Sure to Visit the New
YOUNG ALBANY SHOP
Youthful Clothing in Sies 9-17
COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 BROADWAY

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Coal & Supply Co.
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Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Barnes Flower Shop
Flowers Worthy of Your Sending
Riviera Bldg., Phone 24045
VINCENT J. PILOTTE, Mgr.

"Ethyl Mable at Sisson's"
—a new and modern dress shop for junior, miss and matron with individualized service at moderate pricing from 14.95. Third Floor.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
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Estimates Free
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Sunoco Products
A-Z Lubrication
LEW CASTOR
Pennsylvania Ave. and Hallam St.
Dial 4-9640

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Jeweler
WATCHES—SILVER
60 Court Street

Prelude to Spring
Smart new Spring Costumes and accessories that suggest pussy-willows along the streams, maple sugar in the making, tulips popping up from the ground—a salute to Spring. You'll enjoy seeing the new styles
AT McLEAN'S

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

INSURE
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Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

BUFFALO

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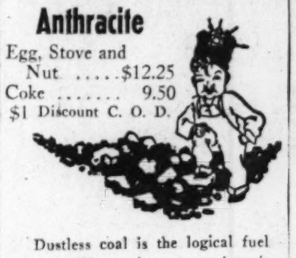
Coke 9.50
$1 Discount C. O. D.



Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
February Feature
$42.50 Ostermoor Mattresses
$29.85
Convenient Payments

DELECTABLE CANDIES
By NAN SCHEPPY
60c pound
2 pounds $1
GA. 4074
Open Sundays
1053 Elmwood Avenue at Bird

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

VALENTINE DAY
FEBRUARY 14
Send
Flowers
to Someone Dear to You
Colonial Flower Shop
376 Delaware Avenue WA. 5310

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY 3780
Bubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Exclusive Clock and Watch Shop
AUTHORIZED AGENCY
Longines and Bulova Watches
Repairing of All Kinds
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

CORTLAND

PECK'S Mid-Winter Sale

Smart values for smart people. Attractive chairs for every room in the home. Excellent opportunity to refurnish.

ELMIRA

VALENTINES
A Wide Selection
FIESTER'S
209 W. Water Street
Dial 4531

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

FOR YOUR WINDOWS
"House Beautiful"
Venetian Blinds
CORNICES and OVERDRAPES
FACTORY SHOWROOM
82 Grand St., Gloversville, N. Y.
FOR ESTIMATES — 2602 R

The NEW
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

"PRIMROSE HOUSE"
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Cosmetic Dept., Main Floor
ARGERSINGER'S

VALENTINE HEARTS
Fancy Silk Hearts
Whitman's, Page & Shaw, Durand's and Louis Sherry
BOSTON CANDY STORE

FARHART GARAGE
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
JOHNSTOWN 646 GLOVERSVILLE 4034

BROOKINS SHOE SALE
Foot Rest Shoes now selling for $4.95
Enna Jettick for $3.95 and $3.45
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 2128
ITHACA, N. Y.

Flowers for Valentine's Day
Tuesday, February 14th
BOOL'S FLOWERDALE
Phone 2758 215 E. State St.

"Best by Test"
GAYMODE SILK HOSE
49c—59c—79c
PENNEY'S

We are now showing new dresses for early spring—regular, also half sizes, at popular prices.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State Street

KENMORE

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY, Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

LARCHMONT

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

GIFTS
Lottie Dillon
1930 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. Schiffmacher
Smith St. Service Station
GULF
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

JESSALYN SHOP
96 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I.
L. MEYER, Prop.
Knitting—Crocheting
Instruction Given With Purchase of Yarns
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
103 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Merle Mullen
SMART CLOTHES
for All Occasions
PRESENTING
New Prints and Early Spring Shades in the Latest Modes
Prices from $10.75 to $29.75
Sizes from 10 to 20 and 36 to 44
159-19 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-7648

FINAL CLEARANCE
FALL AND WINTER
DRESSES COATS HATS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD. FLU. 9-4220
Open evenings Mondays and Fridays

For St. Valentine's Day
CANDY
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
Free Delivery Service
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Avenue FLu. 9-1701—9-7203

LAUREL BEAUTY SALON

will take good care of your hair
Beautiful Permanents
Moderate Prices
43-66 162ND STREET
IND. 3-7279

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union 68 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go," "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JOS. AMORUSO & SONS
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Groceries and Dairy Products
147-06 45th Ave.—Opp. Flushing Hospital
Telephone FLu. 9-3187

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER, *Florist*
Romance Is Our Business

We deliver within a radius of 20 miles. Daily deliveries to Manhattan and Brooklyn.
197-23 47th Ave.
(Rocky Hill Road)
Bayside 3000—3001—3002

FOREST HILLS

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
7,000 SHIRTS . . . are entrusted to Pilgrim every day, because wise women know they come back just the way a man likes to have them . . . spotlessly clean . . . flawlessly ironed . . . and wrapped in cellophane-type containers.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
WEST HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Garden City 8881

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Follow Cupid's Arrow for Valentines at
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 STATION SQUARE Bou. 8-6290

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-4038 MODERATE PRICES
OLGA HELD
Hairdresser
Open Nights
Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M. 81-37 Lefferts Blvd.

FLOWERS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS
Valentine's Day Is Coming!
KOOPMANN'S, Florist, Inc.
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

GREAT NECK

EMILIE'S BEAUTY SALON
HAIR STYLIST
PERMANENT WAVING
113 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2821
Free parking in rear of building

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Fleur de lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD Phone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Brighten that Tired Kitchen with Armstrong's Linoleum Floors
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653 Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

CHEVROLET
GARDEN CITY GARAGE
INCORPORATED
Sales CHEVROLET Service
TEL. GARDEN CITY 9400

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS, MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8:15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE • PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU HAVE AN
ARROW SHIRT SHOP
at 37-16 82 Street
With a Full and Complete Line of
ARROW SHIRTS IN ALL SIZES AND SLEEVE LENGTHS
In addition to other brands of nationally advertised merchandise.
SHELLEY STORES, INC.
HAv. 9-8927 37-16-82 St.

Cyril W. Anderson
37-42 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-15 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

RUBIN'S
PAINTS and HARDWARE

We do all kinds of repairs including electrical equipment.
Wearever Spring Specials
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0178

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Hats of Individuality
by
Betty
37-31 82 St. 89-61 164 St.
Jackson Heights Jamaica

HOMESPUN TEA ROOM
Luncheon 50c Weekday Dinner 75c
SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00
JUST GOOD FOOD
With a Pleasing Atmosphere
Catering to Bridge Parties
3733 74TH ST. NEW. 9-5848

Queens Retail Furriers
Our 10th Annual
FUR SALE
Exceptional Values
Made to Order—Remodeling
37-37 82nd Street

McBRIDE'S REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS • • HOUSES
Interior Decorator 37-62 83rd Street
Available to Patrons at no additional cost. NEwtown 9-7786

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

HOTEL WHITMAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
Beauty Culture and Permanent Waving
Republic 9-5864 161 St. and 89 Ave.

J.C. Clayton
DRESSES COATS
BRIDAL OUTFITS
REPUBLIC 9-2110 89-78 165TH STREET

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
168-33 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-7800

QUALITY MEATS AND POULTRY
Fresh Fish Daily
"Koch wants to serve you"

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Send Flowers to Your Valentine
Lynbrook's House of Flowers
3 Union Ave. Tel. Lyn 2484

RED ROBIN
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties Clubs, etc. catered to.
421 Merrick Road Phone Lyn. 0348
Three Blocks West 3 Corners

GIFTS
for "Your Valentine"
Also VALENTINE CARDS
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
64 ATLANTIC AVE. Tel. Lynbrook 837

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

QUEENS VILLAGE

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
218-21 JAMAICA AVE Missouri 7-5141
FULL LINE OF GROCERIES
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED CHEESE
FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS
Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's Watch Specialists
We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

'blue coal' Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Turnpike and 222th Street
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

BERT'S
217-06 Jamaica Avenue
New Modern Store with complete line of Men's and Boys' Apparel will open at 218-15 Jamaica Ave.
REMOVAL SALE
Everything Must Go! Moving Across the Street!
PRICES SLASHED 25 TO 50%

Ardsley Upholstering Shop
UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
95-13-218 St., Q. V.
For Estimate Phone Missouri 7-0131

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's Bonded Member
Say it with Flowers F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

'blue coal' - Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Machineless Permanent Waving
Razor Hair Styling
117-10 HILLSIDE AVE., R. K. O. BLDG.
Virginia 7-9767

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids Hats Our Specialty
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
(Our Only Store)
RICH HILL 7-8360

Johns Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0383

LIPSCHUTZ STATIONERS
Portable Typewriters—all makes
SO EASY TO BUY
As little as $1 a week
Typewriter Repairing
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

PROMPT DELIVERIES
WONDER DAIRY
112-15 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Vir. 7-6704

JACOB GREEN
Stationery and Toys
We Sell
American Express Money Orders
105-11 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-10276

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

Flowers for All Occasions
ROUKIS THE FLORIST, INC.
107-04 Jamaica Ave., near 107th St.
Tel. Vir. 7-6661

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
90-19 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Avenue, Rich. Hill

Huettinger's Beauty Salon

Machineless Oil Wave $3.50 up
Large Stock Hair Goods
8115 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2320

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Homestead Candies for VALENTINE
Special Gift Boxes Mail Orders Filled
39 North Park Ave. R. V. C. 3749

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. 3E 7-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Emilie Dress Shop
Very Attractive New Spring Dresses
6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945

ST. ALBANS

WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture

Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Eves.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

FYDOL FREEDOL **GOODRICH** TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEWBURGH
KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jewelry
Lenox China
Silverware
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry our Specialty
Simpson's Jewelry Store
(Oldest Established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 Main Street New Rochelle 2379

$25.00 ALLOWANCE for Your Old Range
plus 20.00 free breakfast service on purchase of a new Tappan Visualite Range! Breakfast service includes a drip beverage pot, electric grinder, chromium pancake griddle. The new Tappan "Visualite" has electrically lighted Pyrex door oven and the "Minute Minder" with gong to check on cooking time.
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Clothes
for MEN and BOYS
TO MEET EVERY NEED
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Free Parking Space Opp.)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8610

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

FEBRUARY
STORE-WIDE CLEARANCE
10% to 50% Reductions
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (Kresge Building)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

HALBERT'S
LINOLEUM ARTS
Linoleums
Carpetings
New Rochelle 6450
21 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

MOORE & GREELEY
Formerly Moore Radio Co.
● RADIOS
● VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
● ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
● GAS RANGES
NEW ROCHELLE 1900
606 MAIN ST., OPP. MAPLE AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything in Music
RADIOS — RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 72nd St. and Fifth Ave. SH. 8-5862

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter and Decorator
5 East 31st Street
BUckminster 7-1121

MASKIN'S
Greeting Cards
For Everyone and Suitable for All Occasions
Dennison Goods Party Favors
1023 FLATBUSH AVE., nr. Loew's "Kings"

LEGRAND
Beauty Shop
Permanent Waving at Its Best
894 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-2082
Free Parking at Oetjens

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS of QUALITY
ardsley flowers ltd.
1103 Lexington Ave. at 77th St.
Phones RHinelander 4-6487 and 6499

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM Weissglass BUTTER and EGGS
2014 FOREST AVE. STATEN ISLAND Gibraltar 2-6600
NEVINS ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PORT RICHMOND

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

Carolina Market
INCORPORATED
Home of Quality and Service
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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Books, Stationery—Office Supplies

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

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Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

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Store of Quality Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE
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New Wash Frocks
Scores of colorful new frocks in our February sale that will please you in style, quality and price. Fashioned of Super-Vendome crepes, rayons and cottons. Frocks for shopping, for business, for housewear, for everything. Choose several for your new spring wardrobe.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

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Incorporated
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231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

EVERY PIECE OF FURNITURE REDUCED
in our February Furniture Sale! It's a REAL sale with REAL savings, and budget terms to fit every income.
Empsall's

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for springtime beauty all year 'round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains 6330 6331
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99 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

TO INTRODUCE OUR
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We offer during Feb. a Reduction of 20% on Permanent Waves and all other Beauty Services.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

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Don't fail to take advantage of the wonderful buys in
Men's Haberdashery and Sportswear at
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Evening and Dinner Dresses
Formerly to $16.95, Reduced to $5.95 up
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NOW $7.85 AND $8.85
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Experts in Permanent Waving
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MEATS of QUALITY
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MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 4720—1096
52 Lawrence Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

When I play with the smaller boys Dad says, "Son, never tease them. But make an extra effort to be Young yourself and please them." R.C.

Parliamentary Practice

Eligibility to Fill Vacancy

Question: The term of Reader is three years. Our bylaws provide that if a vacancy occurs in this office, if the unexpired term is for more than one year, a meeting shall be called to elect; and if the vacancy is for less than one year, the Board shall elect, with the provision in the latter event, that "no person shall be elected who is eligible for election to the office . . . for a term of three years." Is it contrary to this bylaw for the Board to elect anyone who has never served before?

Answer: Apparently, yes. Full details of eligibility requirements for election to a full term are not given in the question, but evidently one of them is that a person who has already served a term in that office shall not be eligible. Consequently, the bylaw is the reverse way of saying that in filling a vacancy for less than a year, someone must be chosen who has already served and is for that reason ineligible for election to the full term.

The value of such a rule is questionable except that in effect it prevents the Board from nominating someone for election to the subsequent full term. If the rule were omitted, anyone otherwise eligible could be elected to fill the vacancy for a year or less without affecting his eligibility later for election to a full term under the general parliamentary rule that service of less than half a term shall not be counted. This would have the same ultimate result as the present bylaw in that a person might serve a full term and also a vacancy of a year or less and thus serve a total of more than three years, but it would permit greater flexibility in filling the vacancy.

While You Journey

To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.—R. L. Stevenson.

With Spring Around the Corner

Monitor Camera Club from Dumont H. Meinhold, Los Angeles
Upper: R. R. Thomasson, Columbia, Mo. Lower: Edward P. Leigh, London

Upper Left: A Warm Sun Slows Up Three Ambitious Students on the Campus of the University of Southern California. Upper Right: The Reason Why Willy's Trousers Wear Out at the Knees. Lower Right: Trafalgar Square, Where London's Young and Old Alike Delight in Feeding the Pigeons.

In Lighter Vein

Tsk! Tsk!

"What do they call men who believe the earth is flat?"

"Economists."

At Long Last

Painter: "You called me up the other day and told me to redecorate your guest room."

Mrs. Smith (brightly): "It isn't necessary now. My guest has gone home."

What Woman Can't?

"Did you see that, Dad? That conjurer changed half a crown into a silk handkerchief."

"That's nothing. Your mother can change a five-pound note into a small hat."—Illustrazione del Popolo, Italy.

Old Stuff

Editor (after a surfeit of old jokes): Mmmm, how I'd like to meet a humorist who is not an exhumerist!"

Natural Sound

"But, my good man," said Mrs. Smith, dubiously, to the tramp at her door, "your story has such a hollow ring."

"Yes, ma'am. That's the natural result of speaking with an empty stomach."—Chicago News.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem: for the LORD *hath comforted his people, he hath redeemed Jerusalem.*—ISAIAH 52:9.

Daily Anecdote

Time for Thought

The famous Madam de Staël was one of those wise individuals who recognized the need of turning away from work and pleasure at appropriate intervals to reflect upon life and the ways of living.

A well-known popular writer was once explaining to her the distribution of his time: so many hours of reading before breakfast on one subject, and so many hours after breakfast on another subject, and so many hours writing, and then more reading, till the whole day was gone.

"And pray, Sir," inquired Madam de Staël, "when do you think?"

Two Ways

But two ways are offered to our will—
Toil with rare triumph, Ease with safe disgrace;
Nor deem that acts heroic wait on chance!
The man's whole life preludes the single deed
That shall decide if his inheritance
Be with the sifted few of matchless breed,
Or with the unnoticed herd that only sleep and feed.—Lowell

Quotation for Today

TALENT uses opportunities; genius makes them.—JOAN PANIN.

Did You Ever Wonder

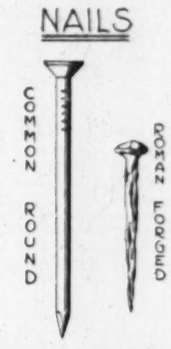
Why Nails Are Referred To as 8-Penny, 10-Penny And So Forth?

Mrs. C. E. P., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "Why are nails referred to as 8-penny, 10-penny, and so forth? Where and how did they come by this designation?"

Before the advent of machine-made nails, the forging of them was an industry of some importance in Great Britain, and nails were considerably more expensive than they are now. Previous to the 15th century, nails in England were sold by the hundred, rather than by the pound, and the price was determined by the size of the nails.

For example, nails of a size that sold for sixpence a hundred were called 6-penny nails; those selling for tenpence a hundred were 10-penny nails; etc. The original name has persisted as a designation of nail size, regardless of price changes.

The reason that you see nails listed as 4d, 6d, 10d, and so on, is



that "d" is the sign for denarius, the Latin word for the old English penny. Pence is merely the plural of penny. As time passed, it was made lighter in weight and debased until it was no longer even made of silver. Since the 18th century it has been made of copper or bronze, and now is worth 1-240 pound sterling, or about 2.03 cents.

Odds and Ends

Third in the Western Hemisphere

Buenos Aires, with its population of 2,415,142 is exceeded only by New York and Chicago in the western world.

Bicycles Most Popular

It is estimated that France has one airplane for every 15,500 inhabitants, one motorcar for every 16, and one bicycle for every five.

Sesquicentennial of a Rose

In Quincy, Mass., June 1938 saw the flowering of the 150-year-old rose bush which Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, second President of the United States, brought from England in 1788.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'After Many Days'

Santa Barbara, Calif.

In the days before organized charity, many "tramps" used to come to "Grandma Jordan's" door; and they were not given just a hand-out, but were asked to come in to sit at the table. Folk said, "It is risky to do that." But she was not afraid.

When she reached 70 years of age, with a former income discontinued and her property tax delinquent to the point of foreclosure, her faith never wavered, and cheefulness flowed out to others as readily as ever.

It was at this time that a letter bearing a far distant postmark came. It read: "Years ago, when in the West, at loose ends and discouraged, one winter day I came to your door asking if I might chop wood for food. I was faint from hunger and exposure. You at once asked me in and prepared a good meal for me. . . . You somehow got me to tell you about myself.

"Something you said aroused a long-dormant spirit; and as a result of your encouragement I beat my way back to the home town, went into a law office, and in the years since have prospered. I have never forgotten. . . . Please accept the enclosed token tendered as lovingly as you once gave to me."

The "token" was a draft for $100.

Party Fun

Buzz

The contestants in this game stand in small groups near the leader, who chooses from among their number two players to start a competitive "buzz."

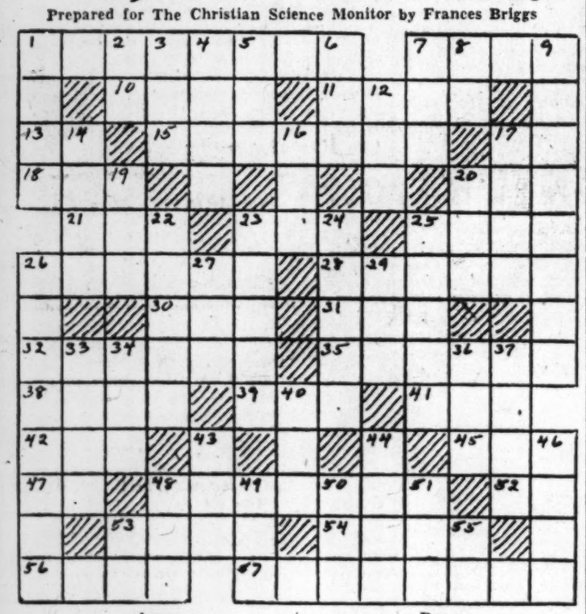
These two players take a position where they can be easily seen, and face each other. At a signal they begin to buzz like bees, and continue to do so until one of them is forced to stop.

The leader then matches the winner with another player who may, in turn, out-buzz him.

This procedure is followed until one of the last two contestants buzzes down the opposite player, and thereby becomes the best "bee," and the winner of the contest.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is "The Blue Boy"?
7—What annual English horse race is so called from estate of Earl of Derby, who instituted it?
10—Would you wear, feed, or sail a coat?
11—If you were in Moose Jaw, Canada, in what direction would you travel to reach Regina?
13—In what State is New Canaan (abbr.)?
15—What are workers who dress silk?
17—Musical note.
18—What is a box for fish on fishing vessels?
20—What are the pieces used in game of draughts?
21—In what month was Gutzon Borglum born (abbr.)?
23—What is a Turkish title of respect?
25—Who was earth goddess of Khonds?
26—What part is sung by Canio in "Pagliacci" (pl.)?
28—Shakespeare's Valentine and Proteus were from what city?
30—What is used by a cricketer?
31—Past.
32—John Walker taught pupils to do what?
35—Who is hero of many tales of Charlemagne cycle?
38—What is thin tin plate?
39—Where is Dnieper River (abbr.)?
41—What is middle name of Edgar Masters?
42—What is name of a city in Valley County, Neb.?
45—What is the uraeus?
47—Exists.
48—What cutting implement is mentioned in Deut. 16:9 (pl.)?
52—What measure is used in Japan?
53—What Italian city is located at southern end of lake of same name?
54—What would be kept in the ewry (sing.)?
56—Idumaens were descendants of whom?
57—What did Gilbert Stuart often paint?

Down

1—What is the disk used by Chicago Black Hawks?
2—A Kipling poem.
3—What clock in form of a ship was used in sixteenth century?
4—What is the sea swallow?
5—What was ancient name of Mt. Psiloriti, Crete?
6—What command causes team of oxen to turn to off side?
7—What is name of a commune in North Brabant province, Netherlands?
8—Near.
9—If you visited Valladolid, whom would you see (sing.)?
12—In what did Moses place two stone tablets containing commandments?
14—According to John Henry Newman, what "hath a taming hand"?
16—What is an earthen or drinking cup with a handle?
17—The American rock brake is what?
19—Who was Jacob's fifth son?
20—What is another name for a peacock?
22—What North American bird lays pale greenish-blue eggs?
23—What plant of thistle family blooms in fall?
24—What people were subdued by Charlemagne and nearly extirpated by Moravians?
25—A song sung in parts successively is what?
26—In China, what reptile is an emblem of longevity?
27—Ferrets will hunt what rodent?
29—Self.
33—"Woods have tongues as walls have" what?
34—Who was a famous Castilian hero?
36—What is a kind of cord made of bark of candlenut tree?
37—What does a bird prepare for holding its eggs?
40—What river of Wales and England flows into estuary of Severn?
43—What pronoun would be used in referring to Biblical Seraiah?
44—What is a small salamander of semi-aquatic habits?
45—Robert Browning was what?
46—What was bronze 5-centime piece of prewar time called in France?
49—What is a tube upon which silk is wound?
50—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
51—What was formerly an Italian title of courtesy?
53—What is symbol for calcium?
55—Who was son of Egyptian god Nut?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements.)

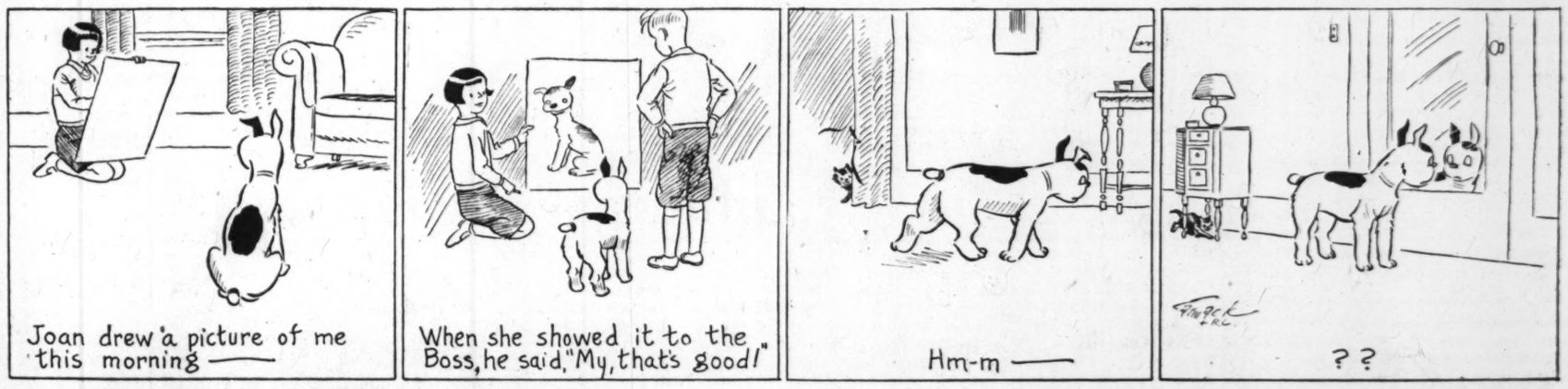
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enough's Enough. . . .*

By LE PELLEY

COME TO THINK IT ALL OVER, THAT WASN'T SUCH A BAD SHOW——
WELL...
BIG SHOW TONIGHT - "JIGGERS, THE KING!"
AND WE HAD SOME PRETTY GOOD COSTUMES... YESSIR—A FINE SHOW...
I WAS JUST THINKING — WHY DON'T WE PUT ON ANOTHER ONE... ??
EXIT
?

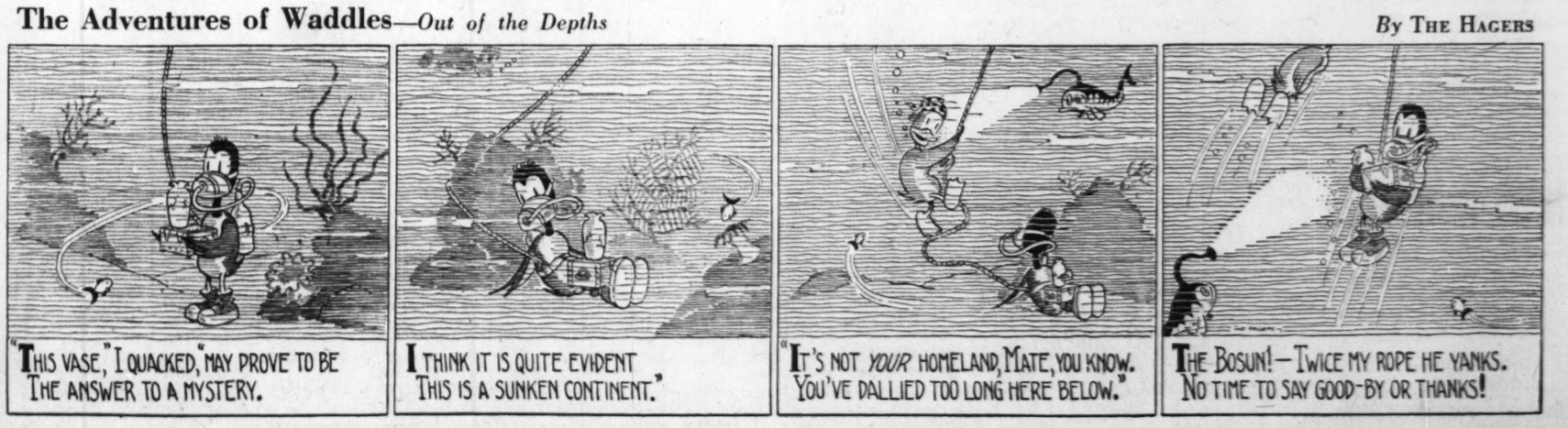
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"? ?" *Is Right*

By CARMACK



The Adventures of Waddles—*Out of the Depths*

By THE HAGERS


"THIS VASE," I QUACKED, "MAY PROVE TO BE THE ANSWER TO A MYSTERY.
I THINK IT IS QUITE EVIDENT THIS IS A SUNKEN CONTINENT."
"IT'S NOT YOUR HOMELAND, MATE, YOU KNOW. YOU'VE DALLIED TOO LONG HERE BELOW."
THE BOSUN!—TWICE MY ROPE HE YANKS. NO TIME TO SAY GOOD-BY OR THANKS!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Re-employment and Relief

"AUDACIOUS" might be one way of describing President Roosevelt's tactic in demanding of Congress an additional $150,000,000 for work relief at almost the same moment he is signing a deficiency appropriation bill out of which Congress had knocked that amount. When the full story in the special message is taken into account, it is found that the audacity comes very close to an executive effort to thwart a policy laid down by the legislative branch of the Government.

The reduced appropriation bill implied an option in the administrative branch to scale off expenditure by diminishing the WPA rolls as much as 5 per cent during February and March, since it provided the rolls should not be cut more than this proportion. The President and the WPA Administrator chose not to take this option, which is understandable in view of the large number of eligible needy reported to be uncared for even in the present program. But the Administration chose also to pass over another possible course, which would have been to spread the available funds over the present number of WPA employees or possibly even a greater number by curtailing the rate of individual earnings.

This, of course, is not a pleasant or popular suggestion, but from two standpoints it seems a reasonable one. For one thing, it is a matter of equity in distributing the aid which the Nation, under pressure of mounting debt, is able to afford. For another, it is a matter of adjusting with some balance the relationship between the wages of WPA workers and the wages at which people can find occupation in private industry.

The average "security wage" in WPA is between $52 and $53 a month for something like half-time work. In comparison to this there are several million persons, on farms and in the service occupations, putting in a full work week of 44 hours or more for around the minimum levels provided by the Federal wage and hour law, which figure between $47 and $48 a month, and grateful to earn that much. They, for that matter, are helping provide the taxes to employ the WPA worker.

More fundamental, of course, than any questions as to the mere mechanism of how unemployment relief shall be distributed is the fact that the basic solution desired by all is better, fuller, freer, more natural employment. In this respect, many believe that a relief policy of spreading benefits equally broadly, if a shade more thinly, at the same or lower cost would help encourage private re-employment.

Mankind is too prone to accept the thought that employment is entirely dependent on some big organizations, either business or government, or on large aggregations of capital. These, it is true, help to facilitate the most productive employment but many are finding and proving that there are great possibilities of self-employment in small or one-man enterprises that take a minimum of capital. Whether employment seems to come from industry, government or personal initiative, the important thing to see about it is that useful occupation is part of the rightful, inherent status of man. Business is simply producing goods and services and exchanging them, and every person can find something beneficial to do for himself or his fellow man.

The President is apprehensive that the reduced relief appropriation will result in laying people off the work program "in numbers far beyond those that could be absorbed by industry with any conceivable degree of recovery." The WPA's own method of maintaining full rolls and full rates through February and March will make the curtailment process more severe in April, May and June if additional funds are not provided. But an understanding that genuine activity comes from a higher than human source and that it is an expression of the divine Mind that gives man his being can bring about a more rapid and more widespread re-employment than human opinion would suppose possible.

Joey Knew

IF ONE may judge from a recent incident, the budgerigar has now come forward as a serious challenger for the title of the wisest bird—a title that has been held without dispute by the owl for many centuries. It is doubtful whether the owl ever really deserved it. His command of language is admittedly inferior to that of the parrot; and his thoughtful and solemn mien has been held by many to be merely owlish. Even Christopher Robin's Owl, whose reputation was great, was definitely a little prosy, as witness that rambling tale of his concerning "an aunt who had once laid a seagull's egg by mistake," which so bored Piglet.

In contrast, the method of the budgerigar is to go straight to the point; and one of them, Joey, made this plain at the competition, lately held in London, for talking birds. For three hours the judges had tried in vain to persuade the entrants to exhibit their powers. Not one would open his beak, until, at last, Joey, who had bided his time with consummate strategy, electrified the onlookers. "Joey's won first prize!" he announced—and the judges agreed he was right.

A little bird had told them, but who told Joey?

An Egg in Minorca

IN THE diplomatic game over Spain that has kept European chancelleries on their chair edges for two years, the island of Minorca has been a principal pawn. Known to ordinary folk chiefly as the home of black chickens that lay large white eggs, Minorca is one of the keys to the Mediterranean. Early in the Spanish war the Italians occupied its bigger brother in the Balearics, Majorca, and that occupancy has been the cause of great uneasiness in London and Paris.

When Barcelona fell the French began talking of a military occupation of Minorca to insure Italian evacuation of Majorca. Now the British have acted, but with much more finesse. From London come reports that a few days ago the cruiser Devonshire dropped anchor in Port Mahon, Minorca's strongly fortified harbor. This is not a British naval occupation. Aboard the cruiser a representative of Gen. Francisco Franco planned to negotiate for surrender of the island. He can offer freedom from reprisals and from occupation by Italians or Germans.

The islanders, since their supplies have been cut off by the fall of Barcelona, may prefer this to capture by the Italians from Majorca. Manifestly the British and French will prefer it. And in helping to obtain the surrender, Britain will have put General Franco under the kind of obligations, which when combined with loans, London expects to be effective in ousting the Italians from Spain. The egg laid in Minorca indicates why Britain and France can count some diplomatic victories in Spain even before they hatch.

Massachusetts Prisons

THE urgent need for additional prison facilities in Massachusetts brought out before the special commission inquiring into penal affairs is not a new development. The growing population in the prisons has been a problem for some time, and Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman has on several occasions called attention to the need for new buildings.

Segregation of prisoners, a cardinal point in any program for the rehabilitation of criminals, is virtually nonexistent in Massachusetts. The Reformatory for Men at Concord was originally intended to house the younger and less hardened offenders, but overcrowded conditions at Charlestown—where the normal capacity of 815 has been swelled to 872—have made it necessary from time to time to transfer many inmates to that institution, and its original purpose has been defeated.

There appears to be great reluctance to appropriate funds for the construction of additional penal institutions in a State already burdened with debt. But the fact should not be overlooked that there is close relationship between crime and bad prisons. If the construction of adequate prisons will contribute to the eventual reduction of crime, expenditures for a substantial part of this much-needed project would serve to warrant consideration at this time.

Dollars and Sense

EVERYBODY remembers, presumably, when jibes and jests were current about the rubber dollar or America's being on the "bologna standard." The power of devaluation of the dollar, which touched off the controversy when President Roosevelt exercised it in 1934 to the extent of reducing the gold content to 59 per cent of the old content, will expire on June 30, this year, unless renewed and extended by Congress. Under its terms the President could, if he wished, cut the gold content still further to 50 per cent on the old basis. However, he has shown no disposition to do so, and in fact has answered frigidly when questioned as to the possibility of any further money tinkering.

Now it is proposed to extend the devaluation powers until Jan. 15, 1941, largely on the representation that the international monetary situation requires the United States still to have a means of meeting possible devaluations in other countries. The argument is valid enough, though it might be phrased differently. The President has kept the dollar provisionally fixed at 59 per cent of its old gold content since 1934. No other currency has been so stable. The result is that "funk" or "hot" money from the entire world is seeking refuge in the United States. This influx has already disrupted monetary relationships. If the 59 per cent dollar were fixed by statute, much more foreign money would doubtless beat upon American shores, for there would be then removed the last element of dollar uncertainty.

Accordingly the present circumstances of international affairs warrant the President in asking for the extension of the devaluation power a little longer. It has been said that the confidence of private American investors awaits the statutory fixing of the gold content. Such an argument is difficult to credit. If President Roosevelt's five year old self-denial is not answer enough, what of the confidence in the dollar which world investors are manifesting?

Far North Mysteries

Book News of the Day

TO SHERLOCK HOLMES, the explanation was usually quite elementary. Something of that viewpoint is apparent in the way Vilhjalmur Stefansson explains UNSOLVED MYSTERIES OF THE ARCTIC (New York: Macmillan. $3.50). Dr. Stefansson holds his magnifying glass up to centuries of polar history, ranging from the disappearance of the Greenland Colony to the search for the Russian flier Levanevsky and his five companions, lost on a transpolar flight in 1937. The deductions he draws, mainly on the basis of his long experience as an arctic explorer, are such as a multitude of engrossed Watsons will regard as nothing less than amazing.

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Dr. Stefansson has approached the subject with an impartiality that makes this book not merely entertaining but useful. The author's discussion of how the European colonization of Greenland ended centers on two contrasting theories. One holds that the colonists were exterminated by the natives during the Middle Ages. The other school, which included Nansen, attributes their disappearance to a process of ethnological amalgamation.

Dr. Stefansson seems reluctant to align himself with either point of view regarding the lost Greenland colony. It is in speculating on the tragic failures of certain polar expeditions—a field in which he can draw upon practical experience—that the author really hits his stride. He draws some drastic conclusions from the documentation he has unearthed regarding the tragedy that befell the Northwest Passage expedition under Sir John Franklin. He attributes its failure mainly to the set ways of British leadership.

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If the author appears to inject an element of hindsight into his appraisal of certain predecessors, it is naturally unintentional. His attitude toward polar research is summed up in an earlier book, "The Friendly Arctic." And it is quite likely that his views on "what might have been" are conditioned somewhat by that "friendly" philosophy. Amundsen once accused him of misleading people into believing the explorer's game is easy.

The book offers new and plausible opinions as to the strange fate of the Swedish balloonist, Andrée. Dr. Stefansson reconstructs a graphic picture from evidence based on the discovery of Andrée's last camp, and the finding of the men's remains intact in solid ice thirty years after. He believes the party was wiped out by monoxide gas given off from an oil pressure stove.

The explorer ends his arctic speculations with an up-to-date account of the loss of the Russian airmen on a flight from Moscow to America two years ago, and of the gallant search directed by Sir Hubert Wilkins and other members of the Explorers Club of New York.

H. T.

Look Out!

Back to Guantanamo

ONCE again the American naval fleet is steering south and when the anchors go down in those placid waters this month, historic Guantanamo Bay will be restored to the mid-winter naval activity it regularly knew until international disposition of forces required that the U. S. Navy be concentrated in the Pacific. Officially, to be sure, the ships are headed for New York, following the completion of Fleet Problem XX, but as the old timers in the vessels see it, they are going back to Guantanamo.

Upwards of 40,000 out of the 50,000 officers and men in the 1939 fleet have never visited Guantanamo; many have scarcely even heard of it, so new are they to the Navy, and so long is it since the entire fleet made the Bay its winter base—from early January to late April. Guantanamo is a landlocked bay on the south coast of Cuba, some thirty miles east of Santiago where Sampson's victorious fleet engaged the Spaniards under Cervera, July 3, 1898. Only two sheltered bays under the jurisdiction of the United States can contain the entire United States fleet. Guantanamo is one of the two.

In shore at Guantanamo and on the waters outside, the ships of the fleet can labor to good purposes. Outside distractions to naval work are completely barred from its environs; no ship may enter the Bay except by permission of the Naval Authorities.

This being so, the ships can be expected to make excellent use of the time allotted at Guantanamo. Machinery can be dismantled for overhaul with no fear that gales and sudden squalls will suddenly swoop down; the Bay is like glass in the forenoons and after sundown. In the afternoons, a perfect sailing breeze blows up for whaleboats and sailing launches. At Hicacal Beach on the western side of the Bay, the men of the fleet can swim in the finest salt water bath water in the world. The officers swim off the Officers Club House on the eastern side.

In five minutes after up-anchoring in the Bay, ships of the fleet may maneuver at will in Caribbean waters; train for gunnery exercises; and engage in all manner of tactical dispositions. Aircraft fly day and night, undangered by fogs or low ceilings. Submarines may dive to the full limit in the waters just outside and still be many fathoms from the bottom.

Guantanamo Bay and its environs are rich in romance and naval history. Centuries before French immigrants from Haiti settled there, Columbus and his sailors must have known of the Bay; may even have sailed into it. Admiral Vernon, Royal Navy, anchored there with his British warships in 1751 when he endeavored to wrest Cuba from Spain. He named it Cumberland Bay. In the Civil War, Guantanamo Bay was a coaling station for ships of the Union Navy.

In the Spanish-American War, it became of supreme importance for the American Navy to wrest control of the Bay from Spanish forces. It was the only shelter for Admiral Sampson's ships for replenishing empty coal bunkers and for machinery repairs in near steaming distance from the Santiago blockade. With this end in view, a battalion of U. S. Marines sailed from New York in the latter part of May under orders to occupy Guantanamo.

This battalion landed on June 10, twelve days before Shafter's Army landed at Siboney, under the guns of the cruiser Marblehead, Commander Bowman H. McCalla. Three days and three nights of fighting followed, resulting in the dispersal of the Spanish troops, but not before two marines and one naval surgeon fell—the first American casualties in the war. Under each headstone on the slopes of McCalla Hill, a bottle was interred containing the man's official war record.

Guantanamo Bay is unfortified. Its sovereignty is that of the Republic of Cuba and the right of the United States to use it as a naval base in time of peace derives from a treaty between the two nations. Now that a part of the fleet is stationed in the Atlantic, the ancient strategic importance of the Caribbean has taken on a new significance. Guantanamo is a vital part of this strategy.

LOUIS J. GULLIVER
Commander, U. S. Navy, Ret.

North . . South . . East . . West

"When Winter Comes"

By Frank L. Perrin

CONDITIONS which could hardly have been imagined or forecast a few years ago have combined to force upon the provident and well-to-do in America, as elsewhere, thoughtful consideration of the problem of organized public relief. Before it was realized that the problem was actually acute, it was assumed that it was one that had been transplanted from Old World areas where the dole system or its counterpart had attached itself to society, and where willing dependency was condoned because it had become an obsession or habit. If the New World the people were convinced that it was only a passing symptom of prevalent unrest which would disappear as quickly as it appeared.

Now, much as it is regretted, the malady has become chronic. We find the administrative and taxing machinery of the nation and the states and cities geared and adapted to deal with a continuing problem as one "emergency" after another is declared to arise, exist and continue. There are annual or even more frequent appeals to the public to contribute, not alone to the established charities, but to dozens and scores of voluntary organizations less carefully supervised. To the credit of a generous people let it be recorded that they give liberally and often, sometimes denying to the left hand the knowledge of what the right hand is doing.

There is the hope, always, that these liberal provisions for the relief of the unemployed will serve to keep intact and prepared the millions of men and women who will one day take up the burdens of industry which were laid down, perforce, in 1929 and the slack years which have followed. We are hopeful, though perhaps not thoroughly convinced, that dependency cannot become a habit in free America. We do not relish the thought of raising even one generation of young people who accept dependency as a right on the theory that the "world owes us a living."

How persuasive, after all, is the latent and unexpressed fear that unless the idle and dependent are fed, clothed and housed they will yield themselves to the influences of designing and persistent extreme or radical influences? Should we stop to inquire whether we are saving the dependent from the results of world or national folly, or ourselves from its possible sequel? When winter comes, whether it appears in its garb of snow driven by chilly winds, or in the starkness of want, hunger and squalor, our hearts are compassionate and our hands outstretched.

The problem is not one concerning the stability or the permanence of our industrial structure. That can be rebuilt and readjusted in the future as it has been in the past to meet new and ever-changing conditions. It is the moral fiber, the courage, the integrity, the loyalty of America that must be nourished, fed and sustained in time of trial. The temptation of the distressed and hungry, the workers who would prefer to labor rather than accept even generous aid, is to wonder, as he searches and inquires, if there is not something wrong with the government which he has defended and which he has believed would defend and protect him.

It is because of this that he is receptive to the untruths and blandishments of those who seek to make him believe what they themselves know to be false, that somewhere, across the seas or even at home, a better way has been discovered. The responsibility of those willing and able to help is to see to it that these beguiling doctrinal, economic and political theories are not implanted in the consciousness of rising generations of Americans. The danger is not so much that those who recently have known and appreciated the benefits of a balanced economy will yield themselves to destructive or revolutionary temptations. It is, rather, that youth may be taught that all that is old is outmoded, impractical or destructive of what is called "this new freedom."

Perhaps it will be discovered, and this before it is too late, that it is unwise and imprudent to accept dependency upon legislated and continuing charity as an established right. In its initial or emergency stages the peril may not appear forbidding or hideous. But its continuance for a generation or a century would establish, in America as elsewhere, definite class distinctions. This would be, in any country, destructive of democracy and democratic ideals.

The picture can be drawn in advance as well as after it is projected by actual events. The power of the ballot in the hands of a dependent minority grown to the stature of a controlling majority would destroy the structure upon which democracy now rests.

The Wide Horizon

Debate

By D. M. McKegg

Back in London

THERE are said to be 10,000,000 bicycles in Great Britain. But that cannot be quite accurate. I met at least double that number in the fifteen miles of suburb that stretch between Westminster and Uxbridge. After Uxbridge the road seemed to develop the quality of never ending, and darkness descended upon us like an almost palpable cloud. But I did not mind. The night resounded with my boastings. I was anxious to impress my companion with the fame and glory of the Oxford Union, reputed by Oxford men to be the greatest debating society in the world.

Is not the Union the spring at which the flow of English oratory is perpetually renewed? Is it not the seed-bed of Prime Ministers, the forcing-house of archbishops? I recalled that it was at the Union that the present dignitaries of Canterbury and York formed the basis of their styles. High Wycombe reminded me of the famous men who, in their youth, were Union presidents—a long and distinguished list that includes such names as Gladstone, Curzon, Birkenhead, Anthony Hope, Sir John Simon, Lord Milner, Lord Cecil of Chelwood, Manning, Wilberforce, and Mr. Beverley Nichols. And as we approached Wheatley, which is a bare half dozen miles from Oxford, our destination, I fell into the vein of personal reminiscence.

It is about fourteen years ago that I first encountered the Union at its best, first met in action the sledge-hammer retort, the rapier thrust, which, without necessarily clinching an argument, or proving a case, nevertheless temporarily demolishes an antagonist, and sets the House wildly cheering. On this occasion the speaker had just declared that the working classes of England would welcome the return to power of a Labor Government when someone in the body of the House, an elegant young gentleman with a monocle and a very languid and affected air, drawled out, "Question." Whereupon the orator, with a gesture that took in the whole aristocratic atmosphere of the interrupter, retorted, "I doubt my honorable friend's capacity to speak for the working classes." It may not in print sound a very effective remark; but in the tenseness of debate it was electrifying.

Then, too, there was the famous evening when Mr. Dingle Foot, who is now the Opposition Liberal Member of Parliament for Dundee, opposed the Earl of Birkenhead, then Secretary of State for India. At the time Mr. Foot was only an undergraduate, but the redoubtable reputation of the Earl did not intimidate him. With an audacity that delighted everyone, including the Secretary of State himself, Mr. Foot recalled the old story which, as he alleged, said that when Sir John Simon and the Earl were in college together, they tossed up to see which of them should belong to the Liberal Party; and the Earl lost.

Birkenhead was not the man to let a hit of this kind go unpunished. He rose to his feet, and in his most incisive and lethal manner, declared that Mr. Foot's story was a perfect Liberal joke, because it was in bad taste, it was calculated to disturb the feelings, and it was a lie. To which Mr. Foot mildly but devastatingly answered, that he was sorry, because he had thought better of the noble lord than that he would belong to the Conservative Party from choice. This is said to be the only occasion on record on which the Earl of Birkenhead was reduced to silence in debate. It is a typical example of the cut and thrust, cut and thrust after which the Union is always striving, the more so because no one takes these debates very much to heart, for Birkenhead and Mr. Foot had been dining together, and left the House in each other's company, on the most cordial and friendly terms.

I must admit that after these many years the glory of the Union seemed greatly dimmed. The audience was full of what I can only call callow youths instead of the mature and earnest men of my own day. The speakers were hesitant and ill at ease, without the superb assurance of the giants of my generation. Even at the beginning I felt that I could have done better myself. After an hour or so I was sure of it. Then, to my intense surprise, I heard my own voice ring out loud and clear. The speaker, of Die-hard convictions, talked of the futility of the League of Nations. It occurred to me that, if the League was useless, it was largely because people of his way of thinking had rendered it so. At that moment, he uttered the words, "League of Nations," and paused.

"Which you killed," rang out, boldly on the still air. It was myself speaking.

My opponent looked at me suavely. "I had nothing to do with it," he replied gently.

The House fell into an uproar. There was a storm of cheering. Papers and gowns were thrown into the air. It was the hit of the evening. It was also very disconcerting.

Individual Responsibility and "Fault Menders"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our thinking rightly regarding the many problems confronting the world today, and our living in conformity with our thoughts is an individual example of what will accomplish most in correcting conditions and will render a great service to our fellow men.

To do this we are confronted with a deep sense of responsibility which requires of us to be our true selves at all times. Our individual example of right thinking and right living may not reform the whole world, nor change everyone's opinions in regard to matters which concern us all, but the effects of a good example will do much in influencing the lives and conduct of those about us.

Very often we do not possess the necessary information to make a correct impartial decision. In that case individual responsibility would impel us to weigh matters very carefully before criticizing or condemning from individual observations or selfish motives. Fault menders are much more needed than fault finders to help those in office at Washington who are endeavoring to find a correct solution to our present problems.

F. D. ERNST

Grand Rapids, Mich.